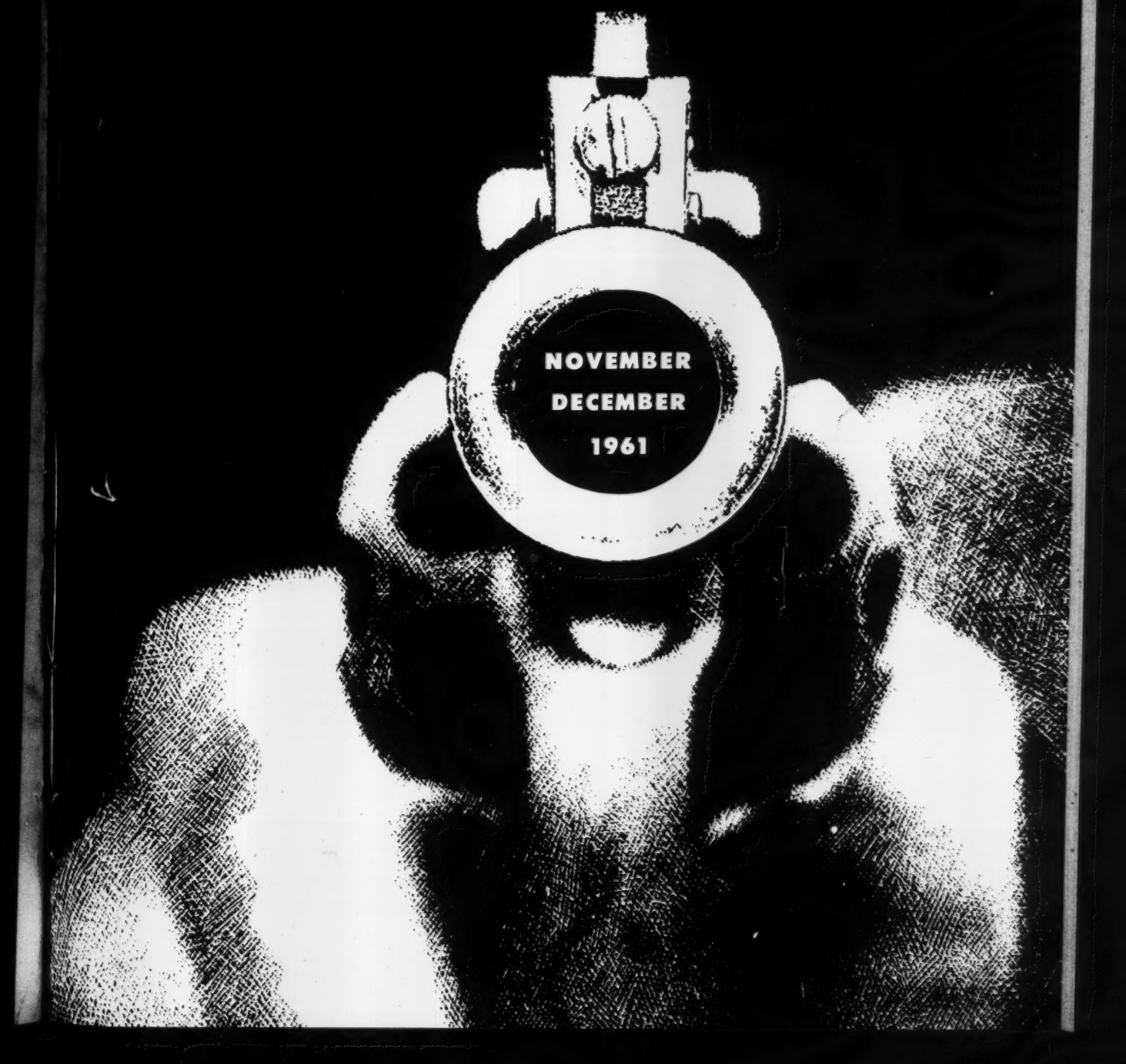
POLICE

NOV 28 19

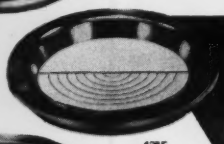
THE JOURNAL COVERING THE PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS OF ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL



FAUROT FINGER PRINT MAGNIFIER NO. 424F — The only existing magnifier that contains triple element spherical and chromatic corrected lenses. This provides a large flat field, freedom from distortion, brilliance of illumination, and eliminates fringe color or shading.

This 4½ power lens magnifier with focusing mount is easily raised and lowered to allow individual accommodation.

The specially machined Faurot Magnifier base holds the discs rigidly at the proper focal distance. Both the Faurot Magnifier and the discontinued Spencer Magnifier will accommodate the following Faurot manufactured discs—Henry, Battley, combined Henry-Battley, and the new Cataldo disc.



The FAUROT QUALITY TRIANGLE for TAKING-CLASSIFYING-COMPARING FINGER PRINTS

- NO DISTORTION
- NO FRINGE COLOR
- NO SHADING

FAUROT NO. 449 FINGER PRINT COMPARATOR—A compact, completely portable comparator ideal for comparing Finger Prints, handwriting, or other evidence on a flat surface.

The evidence to be compared is simply inserted into the upper section of the comparator and is projected in natural position, over 30 times magnified, on to the image screen. The inserted evidence is automatically in focus due to the fixed lens arrangement. The hood shields the field of vision and prevents light distortion.

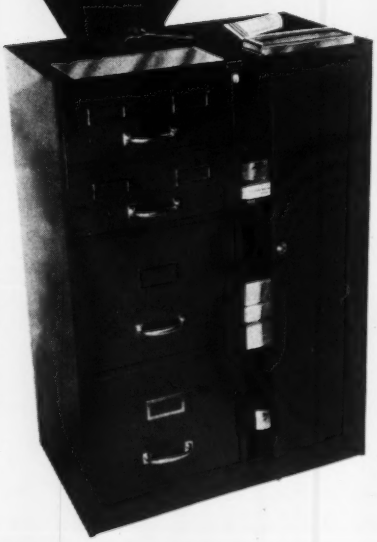
Outstanding features include quality anastigmatic triplet lens and no moving parts. The foot pedal controls the light in the comparator.

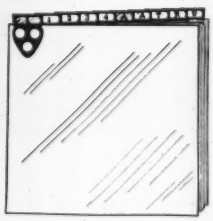
Weight 17 lbs.
Dimensions 16½" x 14½" x 10½"

FAUROT NO. 838 COMBINATION FILING CABINET—FINGER PRINT TAKING UNIT — A filing cabinet ideally suited for the taking and the classification of finger prints and the storing of finger print material (supplies). Attached to the top surface of this unit is the Faurot standard chromed-brass Card Holder and a 6" x 12" Metal Ink Slab. This unit is further equipped with an Ink Roller with Chromed-Brass Handle, Faurot Finger Print Ink and Ink Cleaner. The right hand section is a storage section divided by three adjustable shelves. The two bottom drawers of the left hand section can be adapted to any 8 x 8 filing arrangement including standard finger print cards. The two top drawers will hold over 3,000 cards each, either 3" x 5" or 4" x 6".

This steel constructed unit is designed for heavy duty work. A lock protects your file.

This combination Filing Cabinet and Finger Print Unit is ideal for a small department or the identification section of a larger organization.





Faurot Index Guide Sets are available to accommodate files of any size and are prearranged in their proper sequence according to the Henry System of classification using the latest F.B.I. extensions where necessary.

For further information on these and many other Faurot products write to:

FAUROT, INC.
299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
Designers and Manufacturers of Crime Detection & Identification Equipment

Faurot
FINGER PRINT SUPPLIES

NEW car ★ duty jacket

A GERBER original...

designed for INDIANA STATE POLICE...

now adopted as standard specification for

CHICAGO PATROL-CAR POLICE!

Available in Police Blue, Sheriff's Brown or Black with Gold or Silver finish, "P" or "S" buttons.

The Gerber Car-Duty Jacket is winning enthusiastic acceptance everywhere! Made of a special-weave, all-nylon fabric, it's as tough and slippery as football pants. Lets you slide in and out of your car . . . won't climb up . . . won't drag you down! Insulated with Thermo-foam, it's as warm and as comfortable as an astronaut's suit. Weighs less than 30 ounces. It's so light, you scarcely realize that you have it on.

- ★ **Combination button front with concealed storm zipper!**
- ★ **Water-repellent — Windproof!**
- ★ **Convertible Dynel-fur collar — won't irritate as natural fur does!**
- ★ **Large double-duty pockets have separate cargo and glove compartment!**
- ★ **Leather-piped sleeves with knit wristlets inside!**
- ★ **Removable Sam Browne hooks!**

Shirred waistband with long-life elastic inside. Fits over gun belt and equipment with gun outside, or stretches to cover your gun in case of rain. Gerber's special construction makes it different from other nylon jackets. This jacket has everything! Try it — *you'll really love it!*

ORDER TODAY!

NEW LOW PRICE!

$27.50

Specify chest size and sleeve length, color, type and finish on buttons, and badge holder if wanted. Contrasting or matching shoulder straps $1.00 extra. We'll sew on your shoulder insignia free, or make them up for you at a very reasonable price.

Gerber Uniforms

UNION MADE MISHAWAKA INDIANA

If you don't have our regular Police Brochure, write for it today.

PERFECT 2 POSE I.D. PHOTOS...

SEARCH
10 SECOND MUGGING CAMERA OUTFIT

—the first time and every time in 10 seconds!

NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED!

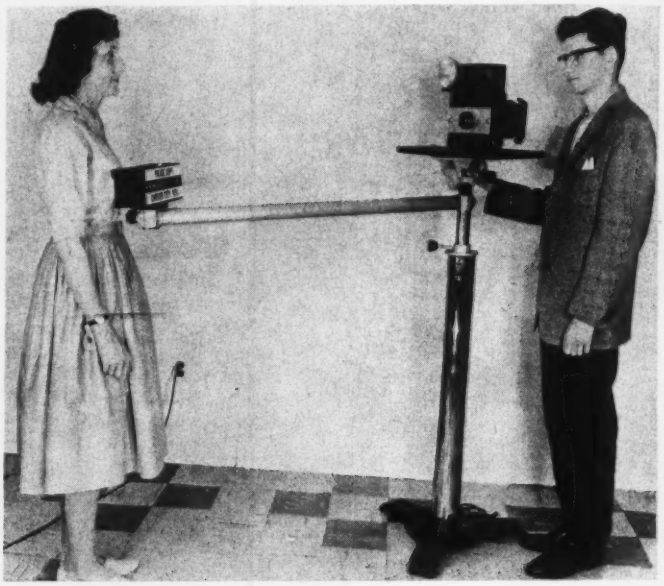
There's no focusing, no shutter setting, no manipulation, nothing to figure out. The subject simply steps up to the focus bar . . . the shutter is pressed . . . BY ANY MEMBER OF THE DEPARTMENT . . . and the pre-set electronic unit flashes automatically for a perfectly illuminated exposure.

NO DARKROOM, NO PROCESSING!

In only 10 seconds you have a perfect print without devoting valuable time and space to complicated and hard-to-learn dark room processing procedures.

PERMANENT, PERFECT PRINTS!

Now Polaroid prints have all the permanence, tonal quality and definition of conventional prints from film.



Ideal for the busy sheriff or police officer, this outfit cuts "mugging" time to an irreducible minimum. Because it is engineered for simplified operation, practically no instruction in its use is necessary . . . anybody who can press a button can operate it perfectly the first time. The lights, lens and shutter are all pre-set for a perfect exposure every time.

Duplicate Prints are even simpler to make than the original. Just place the original print in the small copier that comes with the outfit. Ten seconds more and you have two identical 2-pose prints. Incidently, the copier will give excellent results as a fingerprint camera.

The Polaroid roll film used, is a real economy, when you compare it to the total cost of film, paper, chemicals and time used in processing conventional prints.

Send for a FREE Specimen Print today, and judge its brilliance and sharpness for yourself.

Finished, Permanent Print Is a Full 3¼"x4¼"

NEW RADIAL NUMBERING DEVICE

The Sirchie radial identification numbering device and name plate on the focus bar is another exclusive time and temper saving feature. No longer will you have to search for lost numbers. Instead, the numbers turn on a drum like the mileage indicator in your car.

THE SEARCH "10 SECONDS" MUGGING CAMERA OUTFIT INCLUDES:

1 Camera with Anastignal coated Lens, Automatic Shutter, 1 Name Plate with Rotating Numbers for Serials and Dates.
1 Lifetime Electronic Flash Unit.
1 Base and Upright and Stand.
1 Special Polaroid Back.
1 Copier.
1 Elevating Mechanism.

Only **$395** F.O.B. BERLIN, N.J.
Without the Copier $345.00

SEARCH WITH SIRCHIE PRODUCTS FOR RESULTS

SIRCHIE

Finger Print Laboratories - Berlin, N. J., U. S. A.

Largest in the World *First in Criminal Research* *Oldest in the Nation*

The Journal Covering the Professional Interests of All Law Enforcement Personnel

POLICE

CONSULTING EDITORIAL BOARD

A. F. BRANDSTATTER
Director, School of Police Administration and Public Safety
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

C. B. HANSCOM
Director
Department of Investigation
430 Johnston Hall
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

LEMOYNE SNYDER
Medicolegal Counsel
Paradise, California

RICHARD C. STEINMETZ
Chief Special Agent
Mutual Investigation Bureau
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago 6, Illinois

O. W. WILSON
Superintendent of Police
Chicago Police Department
Chicago, Illinois

CONTENTS

Article	Page
What Do Prisons Do Anyway?—*Sheldon B. Peizer*	6
The Literature of Police Dog Use—*Samuel G. Chapman*	11
Call Your Next Witness—*Jack Pevehouse*	13
Special Agents Section—*Edited by John R. Davis*	
Internal Control—*John R. Davis*	17
A Scientifically Accurate Method of Personnel Screening—*Chris Gugas*	19
In Case You're Traffic Minded	
Report of an Experiment Demonstrating the Effects of Alcohol on Driving Skills—*William L. Spitler and Hill Trubitt*	25
Criminology Reference Library—*C. H. Cofficld*	32
International Association of Arson Investigators	
Interrogation in Arson Investigations—*Wyatt G. O'Neal*	35
Oklahoma Is Going Professional—*James L. Robinson*	40
Combat Shooting—*Edited by Paul B. Weston*	
Aiming Point vs. "Mass" Shooting—*Paul B. Weston*	44
Manual of Rules and Regulations for Small Police Departments—*Robert H. Christian*	47
Estimating the Time of Death—*Edward L. Breazeale and Eugene F. Suarez*	49
Polygraph and Interrogation	
Legal Aspects of the Polygraph—*Thomas F. Adams*	52
A Study of Deputy Sheriff Selection Procedures—*Blum, Goggin and Whitmore*	59
Police Unions—Programs of Negation—*Roy E. Hollady*	63
A Rapid Method for Detection of Seminal Stains—*Lloyd M. Shupe*	70
Bayonet's Finest Interpreter—*Clifford L. Scott*	73
Police College News—*Edited by Allen P. Bristow*	75
Police Duties at the Scene of the Crime—*D. K. Cunningham*	77
Book Reviews—*Edited by William Dienstein*	79
News and Announcements	82

SUBSCRIPTION RATE: For six bimonthly issues: United States, U. S. Possessions, U. S. Trusteeships, $6.00; Pan-American Union, Canada, $6.50; other countries, $7.00. Prices for back volumes quoted on application. Extra single copies of back issues, if available, $1.50. Postpaid. Current subscriptions may begin with any issue. Remittance should be sent to CHARLES C THOMAS, PUBLISHER, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois, U. S. A. All reproduction rights reserved.

ADDRESS CHANGE—When a change of address is necessary please allow at least 60 days notice and preferably 90 days. When ordering a change of address, send the Publisher both the old and new address.

© Charles C Thomas, 1961, and Entered as Second-class at Springfield, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879. Printed in U. S. A.

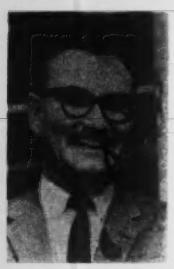
Second-class postage paid at Springfield, Illinois and at additional mailing offices.

CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER • SPRINGFIELD • ILLINOIS

VOLUME 6
NUMBER 2

1961

NOVEMBER
DECEMBER



What Do Prisons Do Anyway?

By Sheldon B. Peizer

About the Author: *Dr. Sheldon B. Peizer first became involved in corrections in 1952 when he was appointed Chief Psychologist at Ohio State Reformatory. He remained there until 1957, when he was appointed Chief Psychologist at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee, where he also served as advisor to the Brig. Commander at the Memphis Naval Air Station and Technical Training Command.*

Dr. Peizer left Memphis in 1959 to accept a post with the U. S. Public Health Service as Chief Psychologist at the Federal Youth Correctional Institution, Ashland, Kentucky, where he remained until assuming his present position as Supervising Clinical Psychologist for The Youth Center.

The possessor of a Master's Degree and a Doctorate in Psychology from the University of Chicago, Dr. Peizer also holds an undergraduate degree from the University of Louisville and attended New York University and the New School for Social Research. He is the author of several journal articles in the correctional field.

This article is taken from a much larger study[1] done by the author during his five years tenure as Chief Psychologist at Ohio State Reformatory. The original study took over three years to complete, involved examination of over a hundred inmates, and utilized Rorschach, Thematic Apperception Test, Figure Drawings, Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, social case histories, and psychodiagnostic materials. This report will limit itself to information gathered from Rorschach Examinations which constituted the basic background material for the larger project. Throughout this report, we will focus interest on the larger findings rather than upon statistical details, which are obtainable upon request of those interested.

Address: Dr. Sheldon B. Peizer, D.C. Department of Corrections, The Youth Center, Lorton, Virginia.

Purpose

This study was undertaken as an empirical investigation of the possible effect of simple incarceration in the production of personality changes among a group of fifty adult males convicted of the crime of armed robbery and sentenced to a period of incarceration extending over an indeterminate period of from ten to twenty-five years. The project was undertaken on the assumption that until the effects of imprisonment itself are evaluated, we will not be able to realistically assess the effect of other methods of rehabilitation which might be used in conjunction with incarceration.

Setting

The Reformatory at Mansfield is a bastille-type institution, built on the Auburn style of prison architecture, surrounded by a thirty-foot stone and masonry wall, staffed and administered by people the great majority of whom are unqualified by training or temperament to deal with other people, and the program of which is largely committed to a custodial emphasis in which treatment and training are assigned purely secondary roles. The institution was not intended from the outset for use as a reformatory, but rather as a penitentiary. The building was "converted" in function at the beginning of the "reformatory era" which began with the building of the Elmira Reformatory in New York State. Mansfield was the second such institution to be opened in this country, where reformatories were first conceived. Despite its architectural and administrative shortcoming, the institution is run on a fairly humane basis, though it is clearly too large (and overcrowded) to be easily managed or adequately staffed. In all of these attributes it very closely resembles the situation to be found in most state-operated correctional institutions of its type, and represents, as nearly as the author can ascertain, the average such institution in America.

Study Population

Selected for study were a group of fifty men convicted of Armed Robbery. They were all first felony (or first adult) offenders, though almost half of them had records of prior arrests for behavior which would have been felonious had they been handled in adult jurisdiction. Some of these prior arrestees had records of serious and often repetitive offenses. The crime of Armed Robbery was selected as the criterion since it involves the factors of premeditation, planning and execution which are generally considered essential to assignation of criminal responsibility, and because the presence of a deadly weapon further indicates that these were not incidental, accidental, or situational offenders in the sense that their behavior was impusive or of very brief duration.

It was determined that the study subjects exhibited no statistically significant differences from the total reformatory population in the areas of age, race, religion, marital status, military service, prior arrest record, educational grade achievement level, or psychodiagnosis. Since the study subjects were selected from persons whose IQ scores, as measured by the Ohio Penal Classification Test,[2] exceeded ninety, they did differ from the general reformatory population in this essential. Thus, except for intelligence, the study sample proved

to be statistically indistinguishable from the larger population from which they were drawn.

Selection of an individual for study participation depended upon two criteria: (1) conviction of Armed Robbery (or an offense which involved Armed Robbery, though it may have been reduced to a lesser charge), and (2) attainment of an IQ score of ninety or above. Only persons who directly refused to participate were excused. Otherwise, all Armed Robbers entering the institution during the study year were assigned to the research group. It should be emphasized again that all these men shared in common with the vast majority of Mansfield inmates the general lack of specifically therapeutic treatment.

Study Method

The essential form of the study was that of a test-retest evaluation based upon Rorschach[3] performance with a one-year period intervening between test and retest. Additional data drawn upon included case history materials and psychodiagnostic impressions. Twenty-two Rorschach indicators, most of them previously utilized in a study of the effectiveness of non-directive psychotherapy by Dr. George Muench,[4] were used as the basic criteria of personality change. Eleven of these were indicative of personal adjustment change and eleven of social adjustment change.

Among the indicators of personal adjustment were: (1) capacity for identification and rapport, (2) maturity and emotional expressiveness, (3) organizational and abstract ability, (4) emotional control and intellectual precision, (5) human involvement, (6) personality flexibility or resiliency, (7) optimal anxiety level, (8) adaptiveness, (9) normal inhibition, (10) normal conformity, (11) normal compliance. Signs of social adjustment included: (1) general motivation or productive drive, (2) productive (socialized) intelligence, (3) general socialization, (4) relative lack of impulsiveness, (5) emotional maturity, (6) organizational ability under environmental stress, (7) social sensitivity or "emphathy," (8) creativity, (9) cooperativeness, (10) intellective control when under emotional pressures, (11) critical faculty (particularly the capacity for self-criticism).

This "statistified" use of the Rorschach findings was selected in favor of a more complete "interpretive" approach in order to avoid criticism of the study based on discrepancies in administration and interpretation of the Rorschach, which vary from examiner to examiner.

Results*

The one general finding of the study which can be stated without fear of contradiction from any source

MEET THE
★ The PULSATOR is not a siren—
★ The PULSATOR does not replace a siren—
★ The PULSATOR is an addition to a siren!
PULSATOR
A distinctive FEDERAL emergency signal for law enforcement vehicles.
The PULSATOR alters the conventional siren-sound by alternately diminishing and intensifying the sound with considerable rapidity.
It's a difficult sound to describe!
It is distinctively distinguishable from conventional siren-sounds but retains sufficient siren characteristics to be identified as a warning. Police cars with a PULSATOR attain the attention they deserve, and won't be confused with vehicles using ordinary sirens.
The PULSATOR will give your Police Department the distinctive voice in traffic, you have been seeking.
Write for a complete description of the PULSATOR; ask for FEDERAL Bulletin #41 TODAY!
After extensive testing of warning signals, the Chicago Police Department has equipped their cars with FEDERAL'S new PULSATOR.
FEDERAL SIGNAL
13606 S. Western Ave., Blue Island, Ill.

Inmates are offered courses for furthering their education. Above shows a High School graduation, in Stateville, Joliet, Illinois. Pictures left to right: Mr. Krackel, Supt. of Will County Schools; Warden Joseph Ragen; Professor Givens; Dr. Blatnick, Supt. of Lockport High School. —Photo courtesy of Joseph Ragen

is that the amount of personality change was too slight to warrant the tremendous outlay in staff and facilities provided at Mansfield. Assuming that this outlay was necessary from a custodial point of view, then it seems obvious that additional facilities and staff will be necessary to produce the personality alteration required for extramural adjustment.

What change there was took place exclusively in the area of social adjustment, which improved markedly. On the other hand, since personal adjustment (integration) actually deteriorated slightly in all groups of the study population, considerable doubt is cast on the genuineness and, therefore, on the significance of the social adjustment differences.

The total effect of the year of incarceration was one of increased conformity on the parts of the majority of the study group. The interesting thing was that this conformity seemed to be patterned on inmate standards rather than upon standards of effective emotional and social rehabilitation. Apparently our population agreed to agree with what they perceived to be "social requirements," but each one did so for his own, rather than for "socialized", reasons.

Age, educational achievement and absence of a prior arrest record proved to be the most dependable indicators of a probable change for the better during incarceration. Older men, those who had attained reasonable educational levels, and those who had no prior record of delinquency proved to be the best bets for rehabilitative efforts.

*Statistical tables and charts summarizing these and other study results may be obtained from the author on request.

Conclusions

The following conclusions, indicated and implied from the study findings, seem reasonable:

(1) While significant improvement was noted in the over-all social adjustment of the research group, it was *not* accompanied by the improvement in personal adjustment which one would assume to be a necessary requirement for social adaptation. In view of the inconsistency of this finding, the investigator was motivated to ask himself under what circumstances a group of people would improve in their social responses without improvement in their personal adjustment. The only two possibilities which came to mind were: (a) that the study group was dissimulating, or (b) that they were reacting neurotically and had altered reality to the extent that their thoughts and feelings were not integrated or coordinated. It would appear from this that Mansfield is turning out one group of men whose major purpose is to "fool" the parole board into thinking they have been "socialized," and another group who have been more or less overwhelmed and for whom reality is an inconsistent illusion in which socialized thoughts can exist side by side with antisocial feelings. Certainly such an explanation would cast light on the reasons for the very high rates of parole violation experienced by almost every correctional institution. The frankly antisocial motivation of the dissimulator and the conflict apparent in the unrehabilitated neurotic make a normal social or personal adjustment very unlikely.

(2) Test results indicate that the best adjusted people entering Mansfield Reformatory do not improve much in the course of their stay, either personally or socially, and that a majority actually tend to deteriorate slightly in their adjustment. Meanwhile, the worst adjusted do not improve markedly. In fact, those at the lower end of the adjustment scale improved no more than would be expected by chance if the test had been readministered a day later instead of a year later. This indicates that a year of imprisonment without the influence of a deliberately therapeutic environment does not result in the kind of organized, consistent change we would expect in a "rehabilitative" institution. It also underlines the

→

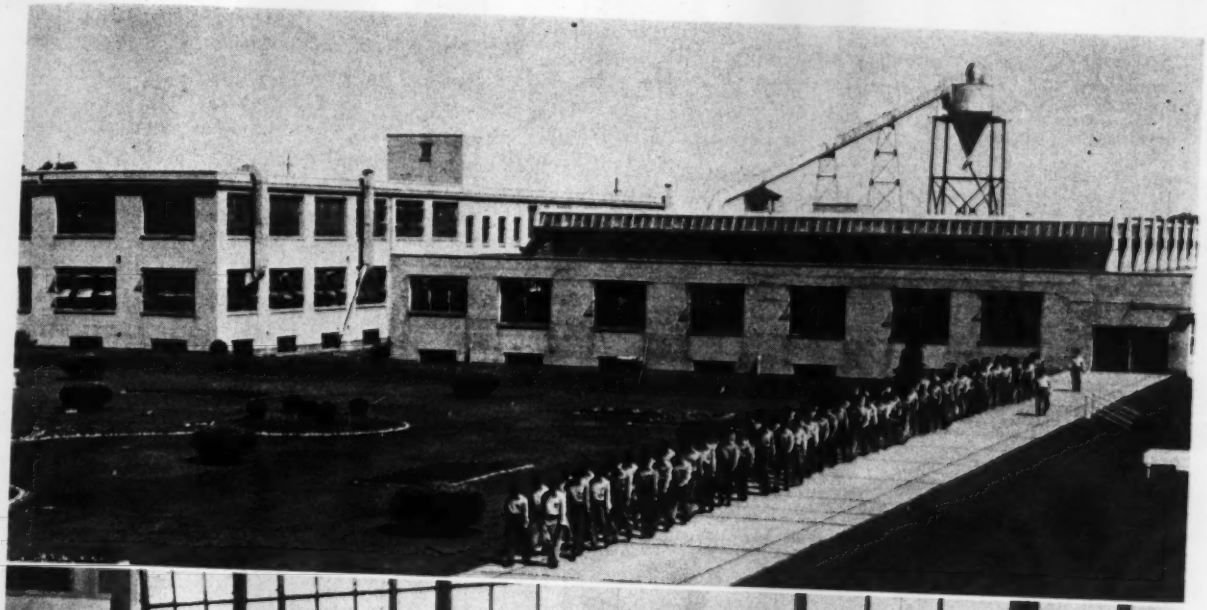
The facing pictures show typical scenes from Stateville, Joliet, Illinois, known as the "world's toughest prison."

Upper—A good view of prisoners enroute from their work to their cells. The two buildings pictured are shops for making soap and modern furniture.

Center—Inside the soap factory inmates are packing soap for shipment.

Lower—Many of the prisoners are very skilled in various fields. The above photo shows toys which were repaired and remade for under-privileged children.

—Photos courtesy of Joseph Ragen Director, Department of Public Safety



View showing some of the cell blocks in Stateville prison, Joliet, Illinois.

fact that, in such an institution, the entering inmate is influenced more by the pressures and attitudes of other inmates than by the institution administration or staff. This in turn suggests that there is some validity to the frequent charge that traditional correctional institutions are "schools for crime."

(3) The pattern of improved social adjustment (apparent conformity) unaccompanied by appropriate emotional integration is observed in another setting than prison. A similar configuration was observed among American prisoners of war in Korea, who had been subjected to Communist Chinese brainwashing techniques. These men were exposed to a situation in which an arbitrary system of behavioral controls was imposed in the presence of compelling (though usually non-punitive) sanctions. They were told what reactions were expected, and those who responded in the stereotyped manner were rewarded.[5,6,7,8] This produced conformity without emotional integrity. The proof of the pudding came when these men were returned to the United States. Most immediately repudiated their "confessions" and their anti-American statements. A smaller proportion, who had become more deeply involved emotionally and had actually professed a preference for Communism, finally broke down as a result of their own inner conflict. Can it be that our prisons are operating on a "brainwash" basis?

Apart from these basic findings, individual inmates appear to progress during incarceration much as normal individuals tend to progress in other settings, including educational, therapeutic, or vocational.

(a) The better-adjusted a man is on arrival, the more progress he tends to make during his stay, and the higher is his terminal level of adjustment. The effort of the prison should be to increase the extent of improvement, particularly for those who enter our institutions at a reasonably high level of adjustment.

(b) Interestingly enough, older inmates tend to be better-adjusted at the outset, and tend to improve more with time served, both in social and in personal adjustment. This would suggest a re-evaluation of our time-honored prejudices in favor of active treatment of youthful offenders at the expense of older ones. Is it possible that youngsters, despite their youth, lack the "flexibility" of the older men? Similar studies might be done in the area of parole adjustments of younger as opposed to older men, in the possible effort to clarify this issue.

(c) Better-educated individuals tended to be better adjusted upon arrival at the institution and progressed more rapidly in all areas of adjustment.

(d) People without prior records of arrest or conviction were better adjusted at the outset and improved more rapidly. In fact, this proved to be a more dependable criterion of success than education or age factors, since the best single predictor of future honesty is past honesty. The pattern of a man's past behavior will almost always give a dependable key to his future behavior. It is for the prisons to devise means of changing such patterns among men whose past behavior has been asocial. In the effort to save ourselves unnecessary work, we should first devise dependable means of distinguishing between law-breakers, with no previous pattern of asocial behavior, and true criminals. The former may not need our help.

The mere fact that change takes place at all, no matter how inconsistently, is clear evidence that simple imprisonment does create an awareness in the inmate's mind that some change is necessary. Since the change is in a desirable direction, it would seem also that the proper cues are present in the penal setting. Mansfield Reformatory is somehow motivating inmates to conform, but does not seem to be providing the consistently rehabilitative, consciously therapeutic, emotionally supportive environment necessary to produce integrated, self-actualizing change among its wards. The question arises whether prisons will continue to address themselves to the brute production of simple conformity or whether they are to take up the challenge of inducing real social adjustment. The future of corrections will be determined by our response to this challenge. Our answer may provide fuel for the fires of those who cry "Break Down the Walls,"[9] or it can demonstrate that the prison has a place of honor in our society in that it can function as a truly regenerative influence.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1 Peizer, Sheldon B.: A Study of Some Basic Personality Changes Incident to the Penal Incarceration of a Group of Fifty Male First-Felony Offenders. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, 1960.

2 Sell, DeWitt E.: *Ohio Penal Classification Test*, Psychometric Affiliates, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, 1952.

3 Rorschach, Hermann: *Rorschach Test*, Hans Huber, Bern, Switzerland.

4 Muench, George A.: *An Evaluation of Non-Directive Psychotherapy*, Applied Psychology Monographs, Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, 1947.

5 Meyer, W. E., Major, M. C., U. S. Army: *American Prisoners and Communist Brainwashers*, An address delivered April 1956, Washington, D. C.

6 Hunter, E.: *Brainwashing*, Ferrar, Staus and Cudahy, New York, 1956.

7 Kinkhead, E.: *In Every War But One*, W. W. Norton Company, New York, 1959.

8 Brainwashing (A symposium) *Journal of Social Issues*, 13:3, 1957.

9 Martin, John Bartlow: *Break Down the Walls, Houghton Company*, New York, 1953.

★★★

The Literature of Police Dog Use

By Samuel G. Chapman

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: *Mr. Chapman is Assistant Professor of Police Administration in the School of Police Administration and Public Safety and Police Administration Specialist with the Institute for Community Development and Services at Michigan State University. He is author of the book, DOGS IN POLICE WORK, published by the Public Administration Service.*

The following article includes a bibliography of approximately fifty items which supports the author's contention that foreign journals exist, that they frequently include items germane to the use of dogs generally, regardless of country, and that we in the United States could profit by becoming familiar with and taking advantage of police literature which emanates from abroad.

In presenting this article, Mr. Chapman feels that his position is perhaps to be seen as essentially more negative than positive. He has developed his article in such a way that the reader would be able to consider both positions, since Mr. Chapman feels that the positive aspects of the subject have been overdone. in earlier literature. He does not feel that the pitfalls in the use of dogs are insurmountable and, as he says, 'the writer contends that if a department has a need for dogs and is willing to work toward their use, there is every likelihood of success' with them. We know that Mr. Chapman would welcome your comments to his paper. If you will direct your letters to POLICE, we shall endeavor to publish those that are especially pertinent."

The history of the use of dogs in police work in the United States falls in two periods: (1) early, or pre-World War II; and (2) post-war, in the late fifties. The early period was characterized by programs which, unlike the present English and some American canine corps, evidently were neither well planned nor fully appreciated by management. Indeed, from about 1941 to 1955 no American police department used all-purpose dogs in its patrol arm.

Address: Mr. Samuel G. Chapman, 8 Kellog Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

The Baltimore, Maryland police first assigned trained dogs and handlers to patrol duty in April, 1957, after the failure of similar programs in Dearborn, Michigan, and Portland, Oregon, less than two years previous. These programs represented the beginning of the new era. The success of the Baltimore venture attracted observers from many departments. Upon thorough study of Baltimore's enterprise, a number of police forces decided to train and use dogs. In January, 1961, more United States police agencies were using dogs than ever before and several cities and other levels of government were studying the question.

Although the police of Great Britain have used dogs since 1910, few English-language books or articles descriptive of this phase of law enforcement have been published. Until the 1950's, all books on the subject predated 1930! Comprehensive bibliographies of English-language publications dealing with police dogs are available from two sources: (1) Los Angeles, Public Library, *Police Use of Dogs, A Selected Bibliography*, Police Division, Municipal Reference Library; 150 North Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles 12, December, 1959, 4 pp. mimeo. (2) Chapman, Samuel G., *Dogs in Police Work*, Chicago: Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60th St., 1960. 119 pp.

Literature, particularly that appearing in foreign languages, on the use of dogs in police work throughout the world has neither been broadly sought nor circulated in America. Perhaps the principal reason for this is the fundamental problem of language and translation. Secondly, there is the problem of availability. In spite of jet air service and fast ocean liners, many police organizations are essentially colloquial and fail to seek information from sources outside their own area, state, region, or country. Finally, the question of applicability arises. In this sense, some contend that unless something is bred, born, raised, and used within certain geographical limits, it has no relevance to local conditions, in actuality, principle, or concept.

In spite of the problems of language, availability, and provincial approach, there is considerable literature from foreign sources that would interest American practitioners and scholars concerned with the police use of dogs. While not presented as an exhaustive or all-inclusive bibliography, the following list of selected foreign publications, classified broadly by country, is evidence that material is available in foreign journals on this subject.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Austria

Fuchs, R. Ludwig: Rigo, A Dog of the Austrian Gendarmerie, *Illustrierte Rundschau der Gendarmerie* (Austria), IX July-August, 1956, 22.

Hattinger, Anton: A Police Dog Proves His Worth in Austria, *International Criminal Police Review*, XV June-July, 1960, 184-86.

Hattinger, Anton: The Austrian Gendarmerie Dogs, Especially Trained for the Rescuing of Victims of Avalanches, *Illustrierte Rundschau der Gendarmerie* (Austria), IX January, 1956, 5.

Hattinger, Anton: The Austrian Gendarmes and Their Dog, Ajax, *Illustrierte Rundschau der Gendarmerie* (Austria), VII July-August, 1954, 6.

Hattinger, Anton: The Mountain Rescue Dogs of the Austrian Gendarmerie, *Illustrierte Rundschau der Gendarmerie* (Austria), V May, 1952, 8.

Hattinger, Anton: The Use of Police Dogs in Practice, *Illustrierte Rundschau der Gendarmerie* (Austria), V December, 1952, 7.

Leibold, Joseph: Training Place for Police Dogs in Austria, *Oeffentliche*

The officer and his dog . . . a symbol of law and order in an ever-increasing number of United States cities. —Photo courtesy of the Baltimore, Maryland Police Department.

Sicherheit (Austria), XIX July, 1954, 13.

Zenz, Franz: An Austrian Police Dog Catches a Thief, *Illustrierte Rundschau der Gendarmerie* (Austria), VIII February, 1955, 6.

The British Commonwealth

Cox, Brian F. and Fife, P. F. S.: The Dog as a Police Officer, *The Australian Police Journal*, X July, 1956, 200-07.

McKenney, G. M.: The Noblest of Them All, the German Shepherd, *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gazette* (Canada), XXI Number 12, 1959, 18.

News and Notes: United Kingdom, Police Dogs in England, *International Criminal Police Review*, XIV November, 1959, 285-86.

Osborn, Don: Dogs in Red Coats, *The Shoulder Strap* (Canada), XXV 1952, 11.

Rex, A Police Dog, *International Criminal Police Review*, XII May, 1957, 151-53.

Shepherd, Cyril: Dogs in the Police Service, *The Police Journal* (England), XXV July-September, 1952, 218-22.

Shepherd, Cyril: Police Dogs, *New Zealand Police Journal* (New Zealand), XVIII August-September, 1954, 231.

Yarham, E. R.: Cops on Four Legs, *The Nongqai* (Union of South Africa), VL December, 1954, 1289.

Denmark

Christiansen, V.: Dogs in the Danish Police, *Politiet* (Denmark), XVI January, 1955, 152.

Ljunggren, Ulf: The First Radio-Controlled Police Dogs—The Training Centre at Copenhagen, Denmark, *Polistidningen* (Sweden), LVII Number 1-2, 1960, 5.

Germany

Boettger, Paul and Most, Konrad: *Guide for the Training of Dogs.* (In German) Berlin: Kameradschaft Verlagsgesellschaft Gersbacht and Co., 1938. 281 pp.

Cecil-Gurney, P. L.: Police Dog Training; German Practice, *The Police Journal* (England), III October, 1930, 526.

Dangl, Anton: Principles of Training for Police Dogs, *Der Deutsche Polizeibeamte* (Germany), III April 15, 1955, 39.

Harter, Robert: The Use of Police Dogs, *Kriminalistik* (Germany), VIII October, 1954, 261.

Harter, Robert: Our Friend the Police Dog, *Die Neue Polizei* (Germany), VII February, 1953, 22.

Klinger, Hermann: Police Dogs and Scent Problems, *Kriminalistik* (Germany), VIII January, 1954, 17.

Redeker, J.: Dogs and the Police, *Polizeidienst* (Germany), IV April, 1954, 101.

Regler, Walter: What the Police Dog Handler Must Know About Animal Psychology, *Deutsche Polizei* (Germany), Number 5 May, 1956, 115.

Schaefer, Karl: The Oberhausen-Sterkrade Massacre: A Case of Canine Delinquency, *Deutsche Polizei* (Germany), XII December, 1953, 217.

von Schaewen, Erich: Some Rules Concerning the Use of Police Dogs, *Die Polizei* (Germany), VII September, 1954, 176.

Israel and Palestine

Kaufman, J. L.: Illegal Drug Traffic, *International Criminal Police Review*, X May, 1955, 149.

McFeat, John: Police Dogs in the Palestine Police, *The Australian Police Journal*, XI October, 1957, 298-301.

Prag, S. L.: Drugs and Police Dogs, *International Criminal Police Review*, VIII November, 1953, 317.

Italy

Finn, Guido: The Exploits of Three Italian Police Dogs, *Polizia Moderna* (Italy), VII November, 1955, 10.

Lendaro, Olimpio: Police Dogs, *L'Eco Della Polizia* (Trieste), V September 1, 1952, 2.

The Work Done by the Police Dogs of the Italian Customs in 1959 and Its Results, *Il Finanziere* (Italy), LXXIV Number 6, 1960, 4.

The Netherlands

Van Dijk, E. H.: Using Sleuth-hounds in a Large Town, *Tijdschrift voor de Politie* (Netherlands), XV January 9, 1953, 8; and January 23, 1953, 14.

Weekenstoo, H. J.: A Particular Examination for Police Dogs in Netherlands, *Algemeen Politieblad van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden* (Nether-

(Continued on page 51)

Unruly crowds respect officer-dog teams. —Photo courtesy of the Delaware State Police.

Call Your Next Witness

By Jack Pevehouse

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: *The author is the former Assistant District Attorney, Dallas, Texas (the position he held at the time he wrote the following article.) Mr. Pevehouse has just recently gone into private law practice in Dallas. The author is well known for his law enforcement work in the Southwest, and just recently presented a paper on this same subject to the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute.*

Gentlemen, this will be a short talk about evidence in DWI cases; how to gather it, preserve it, and above all how to present it. There will be special emphasis put on defense tactics.

A lawyer, or prosecutor can see what is going on, as compared to a witness. A lawyer occupies a peculiar position in a trial. He is like a stage director. He can see more of the witnesses than the witnesses can of themselves. And I have seen a good many of them.

From this observation, I would suggest that you think about these points:

TIME

Timing is the whole key. Cases are seldom tried for months. Witnesses die, move, change allegiance, forget. Evidence gets sold, damaged, lost or returned. The best officer, it seems, is the one who "Does it now"—talks to the witnesses, marshalls all the evidence, makes his notes and reports, who then cannot be trapped by the question "Why didn't you do so and so at the time, Officer Johnson? Why did you wait?"

INTERVIEWING WITNESSES

Talk to your witnesses soon and make notes. Get statements when possible. Do not put words into the witness's mouth or lead or suggest to him his answer. Otherwise, a defense attorney might make you admit that the words or statement were more yours than *the witness's* and therefore not a fair representation of *the witness's* story.

FINDING WITNESSES

It is well worth the trouble to do a job here, and it sometimes is not easy. Negroes are always difficult to find. Imagine your predicament when some important witness was never found, and while you are testifying that that witness was at the scene, you know the state cannot produce him; but suddenly the defense does produce him!

Address: Mr. Jack Pevehouse, Attorney at Law, 231 Mercantile Continental Building, Dallas 1, Texas.

LISTING WITNESSES

Be careful about the information you compile about witnesses. It may return to you a hundredfold. Suppose this question came at you? I ask you what your answer would be. There has been a witness to the alleged violation whose name you took, after an interview, and who, as you testified, was at the scene. The witness apparently did not, or was not in a position to, see a great deal, but was very strong for the state. What do you say when the defendant's attorney asks you, "Didn't you know, Officer, that the defendant was a tenant of the witness's and was behind in his rent, and had been threatened on more than one occasion by the witness?"

EXPERIMENTS

These are always valuable, if (1) they prove something and (2) if they are performed under the same conditions as the actual occurrence. All I can say is use your common sense. I don't think you would like to be asked whether the conditions were the same when, as an extreme example, the accident occurred on dry pavement and you conducted a braking test on wet pavement.

MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

You will seldom get better evidence for explaining the surrounding conditions inherent at the time of some accident where a drunk driving charge ensued. But be careful to see that they are accurate. This almost goes without saying, but juries are funny. They believe in Confucius' adage that a picture is worth a thousand words. When they are given a picture, they stop listening to your words and start deciphering the picture themselves. To be useful it must be accurate. Believe me, juries are smart enough to spot inaccuracies. I can think of no better way to prove up a picture through the testimony of an officer than to have the officer testify, "Yes, Sir, it is an accurate representation of the subject which it portrays. I know, because I was looking over the cameraman's shoulder when he took the picture."

One caution: consider whether each picture will show something helpful. It is damaging to you to have to introduce pictures which help the defendant, or to have to admit that you took twice as many pictures as were introduced, which implies that the state picked and chose the very best pictures and withheld the rest, it following that the rest may have contained some details which aided, or would aid, the defendant.

Right here allow me to step aside a bit and explain that I am not suggesting that you ever withhold any evidence or alter any evidence or plan the assimilating of evidence in a way that would mislead. I say that we want to win, that a trial is an adversary proceeding, that a prosecutor should give no quarter and ask none, and that an officer should look for evidence damaging to the defendant. My explanation is this: if the evidence available does not point to the guilt of the suspect, then he should not be charged. If on the other hand that evidence does point to his guilt, then all the evidence should be gathered. It will naturally corroborate the showing of guilt. Some of it will be favorable to the defendant. Nothing is all black or all white. Unless that which is favorable to the defendant casts serious doubt on his guilt, it should be up to the defendant to bring it out. I say never withhold anything which is serious, or highly probative. My point is that the things in mitigation, explanation, etc. will be used against you by a smart defense attorney and you need not help in his job. I urge this: you should not manufacture evidence, but only gather and preserve it. You should never knowingly perjure yourself. We lose cases where a very simple lie on the part of some officer would make the difference *and where we are convinced that the defendant is guilty as charged.* But we had still rather lose than win under those circumstances. The prosecutor usually is held in high regard by the officer. We do not burden this respect by asking any officer to change any testimony. If any prosecutor ever asks you to, you are on your own! This, I hope, explains the difference between helping the accused with details favorable to him and withholding important evidence.

IDENTITY

In every criminal case the defendant must be identified (pointed out) as the same person as the one who committed the offense. Often the state has numerous police witnesses but only one who can identify the defendant. You must peg your man so that you will be able to pick him out in a crowd, or where a ringer has been run in on you, or where he has gained or lost weight, changed the arrangement or color of his hair, added or taken off a moustache, or put on or taken off glasses. If you cannot identify him, you will be embarrassed; I cannot tell you how much. And we will have lost a conviction.

THOROUGHNESS

Check your case out thoroughly. If a drunk driver has had an accident, he may very well plead inherent defect in the car. Always check all the vital functions, and make notes that you have. We won one case in Dallas where the state put on its evidence, including evidence of a terrific accident; the defendant put on his defense, including evidence that his brakes failed; we put on evidence that the accident investigator had checked the brake pedal at the scene; the defendant put on evidence that the car was so damaged that a man could not reach the brake pedal and (by an expert who testified from looking at pictures of the car) that the car was so badly damaged that some of the brake hydraulic lines must have been severed, in which case the brake pedal would go to the floor. At this point we were in a bind. We felt that our officer had been telling the truth and had remembered accurately. The other witnesses against us were highly biased, but we felt the jury did not understand the meaning of this. So we went to work. We woke one captain up at home, got a sergeant out of a sickbed and called three witnesses to testify that the brakes had in fact been checked by that accident investigator, as he had testified—that the captain had ordered it done, and that two other officers had seen it done. Then the jury became convinced and convicted the defendant. That accident investigator's thoroughness, Gentlemen, in a case where the car was so badly damaged that he might have considered checking the brake pedal useless, in going ahead and checking the brake pedal won the case and our respect for the officer.

TURNING IN THE EVIDENCE

Proofread your reports. Put the necessary information in them and then stick with them. You will often be cross examined from those reports. In the recent case of *Wiley* v. *State*, 332 S. W. 2d 725, the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals held that where a witness called by the state has previously given a written statement to the state, that statement must be made available to the defendant. When a lawyer gets your report and begins to question you, hold the line. He may ask something that is not in the report, merely to confuse you; he may attack small mistakes in copying, or reporting. All I can say to you is that he is always fishing. If he finds a mistake, you must admit it. He cannot hurt you if you refuse to let him intimidate you. The reason is simple. The report is secondary. Your testimony is much more important. Remember this, and you will have no trouble.

INTOXICATION

I suggest that you always ask a suspect these questions:

1. Are you ill, taking medicine, or under a doctor's care?
2. Where were you prior to our stopping you?
3. What and how much have you had to drink?
4. *With whom* have you been doing your drinking?

If he answers these questions and you make notes, you have him cornered.

My favorite grievance about the trials of DWI cases goes against the ideas of trained and experienced psychologists and law enforcement personnel. I dislike the blanks which can be easily checked and which are supposed to record the information about the suspect's appearance. Everything the suspect does can be used against him. The courts have all held that the state cannot be prohibited from using evidence which the defendant gave against himself if it consists of his actions while inebriated. For my money, an officer who testifies the defend-

CREIGHTON

POLICE UNIFORM SHIRTS

Tailored in 3 Superb Fabrics

WASH 'N WEAR

- 65% Dacron 35% Cotton Poplin
- 100% Combed 2x1 Cotton Poplin

CREIGHTON-AIRE

Exclusive with Creighton! New, lightweight air-conditioned fabric. The coolest Uniform Shirt you ever wore!

Loaded with Top-Value Features

- Generous tailoring throughout.
- Perfect-fit collar and sleeves.
- Stands up to long, tough wear.
- Styled for comfort and looks.
- Will never shrink or fade.
- Unconditionally guaranteed.

Long Sleeve and Short Sleeve models. Stocked in popular styles . . . or individually designed to meet any special requirements. Colors: White, Tan, Grey, Light Blue, Medium Blue and Navy. Sanforized, Mercerized, Vat Dyed.

CREIGHTON SHIRT CO., INC., 303 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

ant staggered when he walked, had alcoholic breath and bloodshot eyes and talked incoherently, has not done his job. Although we all know a drunk when we see one, proving it in a DWI trial is quite another thing. I think that an officer is bound to testify to the defendant's entire actions, mannerisms and demeanor. I believe in the officer's demonstrating how the defendant talked or walked. *I believe that the witness must describe the suspect's entire appearance, in the witness's own words, and very thoroughly, or he will fail.* Nowhere in the world can you convict a person for drunk driving on testimony that he was drunk without evidence of the reasons you have for saying he was drunk. You needn't discard forms which you already have, with blanks for staggering walk, etc. Merely use, and instruct your officers to use, the remarks section liberally. And take a lot of notes.

A SCIENTIFIC TEST

The sore spot here is that refusal of a test is usually inadmissible as evidence against the defendant. But, as in any rule, there are exceptions. If the defendant's lawyer asks you, you may testify that the defendant was offered a test and refused. If the lawyer asks anything in the way of a general question, such as, "Why was the defendant belligerent?" or "What did you do next?" or "What was that conversation which you refer to, Officer, about, anyway?" you may answer that the defendant was talked to about a test, offered a test, and refused it. The reasoning is that the answer can be considered to be in response to the question. Do not, as an officer did in one case, which was reversed on the officer's answer, talk about the test thusly: "Officer, was the defendant (a female) difficult to handle?"

"Yes, it took three of us to control her, and she refused to take a test!"

Other than that point, the test is clear. Where available, always offer a test. Remember that a test is not like a written confession. All you have to do to make the test admissible is to obtain the defendant's consent. If he blew up a balloon, he consented, but sometimes the defense attorney will question you about a warning. He is fooling you, however, because a warning *is not required.*

One more thing. The test must be passed through a chain of possession. And it must be identified as the same test (in the trial) as that taken by the accused. So mark the sample and make notes as to whom you gave it.

CIVILIAN WITNESSES

These are invaluable in DWI cases. Talk to all civilians who saw the accident or the defendant's condition and list them. They are a tremendous help, and this keeps you from having to admit on cross examination

that there was one other witness who was there and who might be able to throw some light on the case, but whom you cannot produce because you did not find out his name.

SPONTANEOUS OUTBURSTS

You are no doubt familiar with the general rule of law, which is the law in Texas although it is opposed violently by some, that spontaneous statements made by the defendant may be used against him. The reasoning is that such statements are made without thinking and planning, or without time to consider the whole event and come up with the right thing, and that they are therefore reliable and accurate. And that is the underlying reason for many of the rules of evidence: the evidence must be reliable. So make notes of the voluntary statements of the defendant made right after his arrest.

A word of warning: don't testify as one officer did in a court here in Dallas presided over by a very strong state's judge who, nevertheless, granted an immediate mistrial, in answer to a question, "After you stopped the car and walked over to the driver's side, and recognized the driver as a person known to you, as you have testified, what did you do next, Officer?"

"I said: 'Hello, Claude. Are you drunk again?' "

RECALL

Don't guess if you don't remember. I have touched before on this subject, but I would like to make it perfectly clear here and now that I favor your being completely and painfully honest. Almost every case will have some little details favorable to the defendant. Never gloss over these; admit them. It is better in the long run.

And don't be afraid to say you don't remember. Let me just add this: you are not obligated to answer with a string of ten or fifteen "I don't remember" answers. It is not being dishonest to refuse to parrot that you don't remember. You may, and should break up your answers with explanations, such as "I don't remember all the small details" or "I made notes of only the more important matters."

SHORT OR LONG ANSWERS?

Most judges, lawyers, and prosecutors favor short answers. The rule of law is that a witness ought to answer the question and volunteer no more, and that additional testimony which is voluntary in nature and not in response to the question is objectionable. The reason is that the lawyer on the other side cannot anticipate when to object. This rule and reason breaks down, however, when you need to explain your answer. A favorite of lawyers cross examining is to take matters out of context. I will not give any examples here because I think you have all seen such techniques. When this is pulled on you, (yes, we use this strategy ourselves,) and an explanation will help, go ahead and volunteer your explanation. If the lawyer stops you, tell the prosecutor and the judge that you wish to explain your answer. You will generally be allowed to.

DEMEANOR

You are not rich men, I know, but you must still dress neatly and cleanly. After all, the eyes of the public are upon you. In the courtroom remember that the jury is an exceptionally tough critic. Stay on your absolutely best behavior. Be forthright, be brief, be honest. Try looking the jury in the eye occasionally. Never, but never, become angry with the defense lawyer. If you do, he has beaten you without going one step farther. Never apologize nor exaggerate. If this sounds like preaching, it sounds correct. I urge most strongly that you remember these words: The courtroom is dedicated to finding the truth. That statement is the cornerstone of our Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. And so always look for, keep, and repeat the truth. Remember Shakespeare: "To thine own self be true, for thou canst not then be false to any man."

I wish leave here to make one more general observation that will always come home. In your duty, and in the courtroom, be yourself. Use your common sense. Represent yourself as just what you are—a hard-working, intelligent police officer who risks his life occasionally, and who is paid fairly well to gather evidence and present it in court—and stick with your guns. Say the same thing on cross examination that you said on direct examination. If you are this truthful, dependable, and candid you will have been all any prosecutor can ask of you.

Good Luck! ★★★

CONFERENCE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Some of the nation's top authorities on juvenile delinquency problems will address a conference presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute in Dallas, November 27-29.

The three-day meeting to be held at the Southwestern Legal Center, may be attended by law enforcement officers, lawyers, and representatives of professional and civic organizations concerned with juvenile delinquency matters.

Speakers for the conference will include David L. Hackett, Causations of Delinquency; Capt. George W. D'Artois, Police in Delinquency Control; Prof. Charles Webster, Review of Juvenile Laws; Manning C. Clements, Interviews with Youthful Offenders; Lynn D. Swanson, Police Processing of Juvenile Cases; Richard A. Myren, Processing and Reporting Police Referrals; James A. Turman, Outline of Texas Youth Council; Chris Barnette, Juvenile Court Philosophy; W. B. West, Federal-State Cooperation in Juvenile Crimes; Judge Dorothy Young, Relationship of Police and Probation Officers; Lt. E. J. Coulon, Organization and Administration of a Juvenile Bureau; Joseph D. Dameron, Schools, Colleges and Law Enforcement Agencies: Cooperation in Facing Juvenile Delinquency; Dr. Robert Stoltz, Role of the Juvenile in Sex Crimes; and Campbell Loughmiller, Salvaging the Delinquent and Pre-delinquent.

Information concerning the program may be obtained from the Southwestern Legal Foundation, 3315 Daniels, Dallas 5, Texas.

SPECIAL AGENTS SECTION

Edited by John Richelieu Davis

Internal Control

By John R. Davis

NOTE: *The following article consists of excerpts taken from the book INDUSTRIAL PLANT PROTECTION, by John R. Davis. It will be of special interest to those in the Security field itself, or those engaged in the training of security officers.*

LOSSES BY THEFT ENDANGER THE COMPANY

For many years management has accepted theft losses as an unavoidable evil, to be expected in their normal scheme of operation. To offset these losses, it has been deemed sufficient to add a small percentage to the selling price of the product. This line of reasoning indicates a dangerous condition. It shows that management cannot cope with the thefts. Instead of pursuing competent methods of preventing such losses, they plan only on offsetting them financially. The increased price is, in many cases, insufficient to make up for the actual loss. Too many manufacturers underestimate the tremendous expense incurred by internal theft. And of course, the consumer's dollar does not buy as much as it should, nor does the manufacturer receive the profit his quoted price should bring him.

WHY EMPLOYEE DISHONESTY?

Many reasons for the alarming increase in employee looting have been advanced. Psychologists maintain that it is all due to the prosperity of the country. From the use of reams of statistics, they substantiate the theory that crime increases as prosperity increases, that when workers are well off, they grab for more. A continuous desire for better living soon surpasses income.

Confessions obtained from trusted employees who were found guilty of theft indicate the usual motives—gambling, speculation, keeping up with the next door neighbor, or merely "taking their due in order to supplement a meager salary." Another expert in human relations maintains that high living costs and steep taxes, plus haphazard screening of new employees, contribute greatly to the prevalence of dishonesty in employees. Investigation reveals that most people do not consider this sort of thing as "stealing." They somehow manage to disassociate employers from the human race. People who would never steal from another person will take things belonging to their employer, who is regarded as inanimate. They justify pilferage by "They can afford it—they'll never miss this little bit."

All these theories contain considerable merit. However, the author is more inclined to attribute a mounting unscrupulous attitude to the negative approach used by management. Internal security problems have never been given equal attention with routine production problems. When production bottlenecks occur, the problem is attacked from the engineering level, straight on down to maintenance level. Very little time elapses before the adverse condition is corrected. The president of a large company once remarked to the author that he was not in the police business and, therefore, could see no reason for taking on any additional problems, especially those not related directly to his field. At that very minute, he was the victim of a shipping hoax in which his company lost more than twelve thousand dollars.

The lax system of control that is set up by management serves only as a temptation to employees. An official of a bonding company remarked, "In the bonding business, it has long been established that of all the employees we bond, 25% are honest, 25% are dishonest, and the other 50% are just as honest as your system allows them to be."

Even a cursory survey of any average plant will reveal, possibly, an unguarded shipping dock, while an armed guard is stationed at the employee entrance. Routine shipping authorizations are handled in such a slip-shod manner that one would imagine that they represented only a collection of autographs of a few officials. Stock rooms dispense valuable material as if it were a "give-away day." Inventory checks are made in such a haphazard manner that a fortune-teller's service would be more valuable. It is not long before such laxity becomes apparent to everyone, and methods of capitalizing on the situation are quickly formulated. It is not unlike a grass fire which, allowed to grow, soon consumes the forest.

Address: Mr. John R. Davis, John R. Davis Associates, 161 East Grand Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Three months on the payroll, $6,000.00 worth of materials was the record of one employee. The value in the materials was not the only loss. A million dollar contract delayed, loss of production and engineering time far exceeded the material cost.

SECURITY IS NOT EXPENSIVE OR CUMBERSOME

Quite often management has remarked, "I would like to have our plant secure, but we cannot justify the huge expense and the disruption of employee morale which would ensue."

The companies that have installed effective controls, such as The General Motors Corporation, Ford Motor Company and many other large manufacturing concerns, have proved the fallacy of this outlook. They have maintained running accounting systems of costs incurred compared with savings accomplished. The savings far exceed the costs. Their workers, instead of developing a feeling of animosity toward the plant police, have looked upon them as representatives of their security.

Many small companies feel that they cannot afford the elaborate security safeguards used by the large corporations. They fail to take into consideration that their financial setup cannot absorb losses as readily as the larger businesses. Also, it should be far easier to install effective controls in small, compact buildings than in a widespread industry. Whether the plant contains fifty employees, or fifty thousand, the problem of internal security can be successfully solved if controls are considered a part of the normal production unit. It may be necessary, in the case of the smaller companies, to have an official assume the additional duties of the security administrator.

THE CONTROL PROBLEM

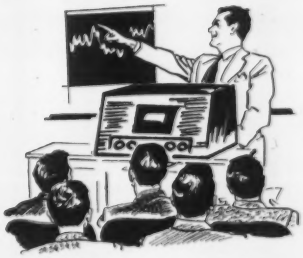
The approach to establishing effective control of company materials and products must originate at the initial transaction in the purchasing department. Each succeeding operation must be followed as it interlocks with all the operations that follow, right to the point where the consignee receives the finished product.

It should, of course, be realized that all the many components used in production represent good, hard money. They should be regarded the same as money and the same precautions for safeguarding and handling should be taken. This is important, for it is too easy to disassociate the value relationship.

Since money is tangible and, due to long association in the minds of men, creates its own importance of value, banking operations are carefully planned and reviewed. At the end of each banking day each penny must be accounted for. Bank employees are often required to remain late at their jobs, just to account for a very small discrepancy in balancing the accounts. Experience has shown to banking officials the vast importance, even though the immediate cost is relatively high, of tracing the missing "copper." It is a basic element that safeguards against the eventual loss of greater amounts and consequent disruption of banking facilities. Pennies may lead to dollars, and dollars to hundreds and then thousands of dollars. In the eyes of the banker, no amount is too small—no effort too great, even though it may mean staying until midnight to check and re-check the accounts, to maintain a tight and effective control over the monies left to their care and responsibility.

Industry is certainly not unlike the banking institute in these respects. What goes into the production lines must come out in a form that will represent the monetary profits on which it will exist and prosper. Management realizes the responsibility it bears to stockholders. Any degree of breakdown in the lengthy chain of manufacturing transactions will most assuredly be reflected as a debit in the end.

A Scientifically Accurate Method of Personnel Screening



By Chris Gugas

There is a widely-known story that Mr. Charles E. Wilson, when he was president of General Motors, once submitted himself to the psychological aptitude tests which his company was using in the selection of its employees, and failed miserably to qualify for a job!

And that thereafter, this outspoken man's views on the efficacy of such testing methods left a distinctly bluish tinge in the air over the city of Lansing, Michigan.

Psychological aptitude tests, of which there are numerous systems now widely used in American businesses of all kinds and sizes, vary from one another in comparatively minor ways. But all alike seek to discover, through psychological analysis of an applicant's responses to a carefully contrived series of questions, the underlying traits of his character, the direction of his greatest aptitudes, the probably zenith of his capabilities, his level of intelligence as well as of learning, and how he gets along with his wife, his fellow man, his mother-in-law and his butcher.

The Wilson fiasco notwithstanding, it is undeniably true that, by and large, psychological testing methods have demonstrated some measure of success as a tool for the personnel director. And it is equally true that even their staunchest champions will freely (though sometimes only privately) admit their fallibility.

Though not a few personnel directors, after long or short periods of trial, have summarily discarded such testing methods, others cling to them as the best presently available aid to their work, while making prudent allowances for possible error.

NEED FOR A MORE ACCURATE SYSTEM

Practically any business above the level of the papa-and-mama shop is more or less constantly faced with the problem of finding the right man or woman for a given job. The hiring and training of employees costs a great deal of money. Mistakes made in the selection process multiply these costs. Hence the persisting interest of management in seeking methods by which personnel can be screened and sorted with greater accuracy—methods by which to pick the human peg precisely shaped to fit the given hole.

With all their defects, psychological testing methods have been a real advance toward this objective. But there remains much need for improvement.

Without much doubt, the most glaring single defect of the psychological testing systems now in use—*all* such systems – is that *they must base their analysis of a given applicant upon his own consciously-determined answers to their questions.*

A CHAIN IS NO STRONGER, ETC.

Few job applicants above the moronic level are not bright enough to realize that, for many if not most of the questions contained in a given test, there are "good" and "bad" answers. If he really wants the job, would such an applicant invariably choose the "bad" but honest answers, in preference to what he discerns to be the "good" but misleading ones?

Some would. But others simply would NOT.

I am aware that the psychologists who have devised these tests (most of them men of great ability) have done their utmost to provide safeguards against such deceptions. And I am also aware that some of them appear to have great faith in the devices for this purpose which they have woven into their systems.

Regretfully, I must admit that my own faith does not equal theirs. Psychology itself has not yet reached that stage of scientific perfection, and its practitioners, with all due respect, just aren't that good.

The fact (which has been demonstrated many, many times in cases with which I have personal familiarity) is that NO such protective devices are proof against the cunning of a reasonably intelligent individual whose desire to land a job may exceed his impulse to be entirely truthful in answering the questions on his test forms. And that a really clever applicant can make the results worse than useless.

It may be asked, what proof can be adduced for the statements just made?

I shall speak only of my own personal experience.

During some 15 years of work in this field, I have had the opportunity on a great many occasions to make a *direct comparison* between the results of a given subject's psychological questionnaire test, and the results of a test given on the *same subject,* by me, covering the *same questions* that were included in the printed forms. *Invariably* —repeat, invariably—the polygraph examination disclosed that the subject had, in some degree or other, *given mis-*

Address: Mr. Chris Gugas, Director, Polygraph Division, General Plant Protection Company, Los Angeles, California.

leading answers on his written psychological test. In some hundreds of such direct-comparison tests, I have yet to find a single exception.

(It should be noted that none of these tests of which I speak were of the laboratory variety; all involved actual job-applicants.)

Very often, it is true, the discrepancies disclosed by the polygraph examination were of relatively minor nature, sometimes almost pathetically transparent. But, disregarding such small transgressions from the path of strict honesty, the more significant fact is that a great many cases of seriously deceptive – deliberately deceptive – information were discovered. And that they had NOT been disclosed, nor would they have been, by the elaborate but ineffectual traps of the test forms and methods of analysis through which they had already passed.

All of which is another way of saying that, while it is certainly possible, in scientific theory, to make a reasonably accurate psychological analysis of a job applicant's character and potential, it is unrealistic (and unscientific) to expect a higher percentage of accuracy than is to be found in the basic data from which such analysis are made. In the same way, a physician would not be expected to make an unerring diagnosis from an incorrect – or even partly incorrect–statement of a patient's symptoms.

WHICH—IF ANY—ANALYSIS IS RIGHT?

In actual practice, given the job applicant's own predetermined answers – sometimes deliberately deceptive, sometimes merely confused, but in any case often highly un-factual–any six psychologists would come up with six differing analyses. Inescapably, at least some portions of each would be based upon the *individual analyst's best guesses* as to which was true and which are false in the data supplied to him. Each authority would be prepared to defend his own estimates with vigor and plausibility. But, based upon experience which has already been noted, it is probably that *all six would be wrong,* in greater or less degree. Of course, it is also probable that all six could be right, in some respects; and it is even conceivable that *one* among the six might score a direct hit. BUT WHICH ONE? There is simply no way of knowing.

If, therefore, it be conceded that human cussedness on the part of the job applicant translates itself into the weakest link in the psychological aptitude systems now in use, does it not seem logical that the elimination of this weak link would result in far greater accuracy of results?*

*Understandably, it has been my observation that many of those whose livelihoods are derived from psychological aptitude tests, tend to resist any implication that their systems are fallible. Often such individuals resent any attempt to improve their methods (apparently feeling that to do otherwise would be to concede their failings); and stand upon a flat denial that errors could creep into their findings. Others, while guardedly admitting a remote chance for error, nevertheless derisively reject the suggestion that the polygraph ("that damn thing") could do better. In these circumstances, while I would ordinarily be disinclined to engage in what might be deemed a theatrical display, I have on occasion been stung to the point of challenging such defenders to an actual test: their methods vs. the polygraph, covering any number of applicants and over any period of time. So far, none has accepted.)

In other words, as a method, the analytical procedures intended to disclose a man's character and aptitudes are theoretically sound. *But their results, in application, can be no better than the data upon which they are based.*

A BETTER METHOD EXISTS

Is there a way by which the primary cause of error—the deceptive or misleading data secured from job applicants —can be eliminated?

Indeed there is.

Such a method has been used, under my personal supervision, in our own company for the past two years; and before that, with equal success, for four years in other organizations. (Essentially the same processes are being used successfully, it may be noted, in some sections of the country, by banks and other fiduciary institutions.)

On the basis of my personal experience, I am convinced that the method I shall describe will work with equal effectiveness in ANY kind of business. In fact, I am often called upon by various clients to use the system for them in a wide variety of enterprises, and for a wide variety of jobs, from clerks and typists to engineers and managers.

The system we use is the *polygraph screening examination.*

WHAT IS THE POLYGRAPH?

It is unfortunate in many ways that the polygraph, or, as it is more popularly known, the "lie detector," has come to be associated in the public mind with crime detection and law enforcement work. The instrument has performed remarkable feats in this field, which have resulted in widespread publicity. But it is an extremely facile mechanism whose applicability to business and industry we are just now beginning to perceive.

The polygraph is a truly scientific instrument, the operation of which is based upon the established fact that there are certain measurable physiological reactions resulting from the telling of truth or of falsehood. The polygraph records and calibrates these reactions so that the competent examiner can determine, with almost unfailing accuracy, which is true and which is false.

"KISSIN' COUSINS"—THE X-RAY AND THE POLYGRAPH

Since the invention of the X-ray machine, no good doctor would think of setting a broken bone or extracting a swallowed pin, for instance, without first finding out, with X-ray pictures, the exact nature of the break or the precise location and position of the pin.

Although the first application of the X-ray was to the field of medicine, however, American industry has long since adapted the same principle to its own needs. Today it is widely used for the detection of invisible flaws and imperfections in materials of many kinds. It has become an indispensable tool of industry.

Similarly, although the first application of the princi-

ples of the polygraph happened to be in the field of crime detection, we are now beginning to understand that it, too, has a highly useful potential in business.

Both instruments, the X-ray and the polygraph, were developed on the basis of medical criteria; and both, albeit along separate paths, have earned by their performance the universal respect of those who are most familiar with their operation. From my own experience of many years, I am convinced that the polygraph will achieve as solid an acceptance by business, as a guide to the selection of personnel, as the X-ray has attained as a guide to the selection of good parts and sound materials.

And for fundamentally the same reason: each instrument has the ability to discern, with an exactness far beyond any human power to match, *precisely what lies beneath the surface.*

HOW THE POLYGRAPH IS USED IN PERSONNEL SCREENING

Specifically, as it is used in our organization, the polygraph examiner does not replace, but merely complements, the personnel director.

All of the usual preliminary steps in connection with a given job applicant are carried on in the personnel office exactly as they were before the introduction of the polygraph; the first screening interview, the filling out of personal history forms, and so on.

As before, this process screens out a certain number of applicants, who, therefore, never reach the polygraph-examination stage.

But, after an applicant has passed through these preliminary stages, there comes the polygraph examination. It is explained to him that this is a regular part of the company's hiring process; and that the record of its results is entirely confidential. An applicant may refuse to take this test (a very few do); if so, he is not hired.

A time is set for the applicant's test, and his personal history form is sent to the polygraph examiner for scrutiny beforehand.

During the examination, the polygraph examiner covers with each applicant very much the same *kind* of information that is encompassed in the printed questionnaires of the psychological tests formerly used. In addition, however, the examiner is able, during this test, to obtain verification of certain pertinent details given by the applicant on his personal history form.

When this polygraph examination has been completed, the examiner dictates an *interpretation of its results* for the personnel director. This is very similar to the report which would be prepared by a psychological analyst of one of the testing systems we have been discussing, and covers, as has been mentioned, much the same ground.

The difference is that the polygraph enables our examiner to KNOW—not to guess—which responses from the applicant are true, and which are not. Hence, his interpretation of the data, although based upon the same fundamental principles which are the accepted guides of the best practitioners in this field of applied psychology, is much more accurate. *Not because, as an analyst, he*

Split Second Action
MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE

LektroLok
SHOTGUN HOLDER
for all Riot Type Pump Shotguns

- NO KEY REQUIRED
  Lock is opened by an easily concealed push button only when ignition is "on"
- PREVENTS THEFT
  Only person authorized to have ignition key can unlock gun
- EASY QUICK ACCESS
  Eliminates possibility of lost or fumbled key

UNLOCKED READY FOR USE

GUN IN LOCKED POSITION

SIMPLE AND EASY TO INSTALL
Complete kit includes lock, mounting bracket, wires, push button and installation instructions

ORDER NOW
ONLY $21.95

Also available in adjustable model to fit all shotguns, rifles, carbines and sub-machine guns..... $27.50

DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED

Distributed Exclusively by
George F. Cake Co.
Law Enforcement Equipment
SINCE 1934
P. O. Box 649 Berkeley, Calif.

PRIDE OF SERVICE EMBLEMS

See our complete line of CUSTOM made police emblems. We design and manufacture rings, name badges, sharp shooting medals, trophies, plaques, stars, lapel pins, tie clasps. Prices in reason, free design service and estimates.

Write, wire or call.

INSIGNIA Jewelry Manufacturing Co.

611 E. Monroe St., P. O. Box 374, Springfield, Illinois

DEPT. PM-4

is better qualified; but merely because the accurate data with which the polygraph examiner works, eliminates the hazards of uncertainty with which the other systems are at all times confronted.

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR MAKES DECISIONS

Having completed his analysis and report on a given applicant, the polygraph examiner's function is finished. All decisions as to employment or rejection, and the type of job to which the applicant may be assigned, are entirely at the discretion of the personnel director. But, very obviously, a primary *basis* for reaching such decisions is the polygraph examiner's report.

(Unless requested to do so, the polygraph examiner very rarely makes any specific recommendations; when he does, it is almost always because, during the examination, the instrument he uses has enabled him to discover in the applicant some serious defect of character which would otherwise, in all probability, go undetected.)

CARE NEEDED IN SELECTING POLYGRAPH EXAMINER

At this point, permit me a word of professional caution.

Not just ANY polygraph examiner will do. I can not emphasize this point too strongly.

The requirements involved in using this instrument for the screening of job applicants differ markedly from those involved in determining whether or not a certain individual is telling the truth about, say, robbing a bank.

It has been my experience that, however eminent an examiner may be in the field of crime detection, he may be entirely unsuitable for work in business. Some such persons may, it is true, be able to adapt themselves to business; but more often it is difficult if not impossible for them to eradicate the habits and attitudes of such previous training, and they can never fit in properly as aides to the personnel division.

But there is a still more important reason for using extreme care in the selection of a polygraph examiner. His function in the personnel department demands high competence not only in the proper operation of the instrument itself, but in the psychology of the nature, the impulses and motivations of Man. Not only, in other words, must he be capable of correctly segregating the right from the wrong answers he obtains from an applicant; he must also be able to interpret correctly the meaning and significance of the data thus compiled. Crime detection work does not ordinarily take the polygraph examiner into such fields; and therefore not many men whose training and experience with the use of the polygraph has been restricted to crime detection, have gone beyond the comparatively narrow demands of that vocation.

There are exceptions to this general rule, of course. (I would be the last to deny this, since my own early training was in crime work.) Nevertheless, it has been my observation that while some men with such training and background can successfully rid themselves of its impediments, others never can.**

RESULTS OF USE OF POLYGRAPH

What have been the measurable results. thus far, of our use of the polygraph screening examination?

First, our rate of rejections has gone up to about five times what it was before, and now stands at 25.03% of all applicants who have been given polygraph tests. (This figure does not include those who are screened out in the personnel office before reaching the polygraph stage, in

**This raises the question, is it better to train a polygraph examiner to be a personnel analyst, or vice versa? I believe it can be done either way; but, generally speaking, I think it is much more likely that a competent personnel expert, or psychologist, can be taught to be also a competent polygraph examiner, than that a polygraph examiner can be trained to become also a qualified personnel expert.

This is because, as I have explained, most polygraph examiners have a background almost exclusively in crime detection, and it is often more difficult for them to un-learn their acquired habits, than it is to train a man who has never used the instrument at all. Further, I think it is fair to say that the training required for competence as a personnel analyst may be in some ways more exacting than that required to develop skill in the use of the instrument. Finally, the man who already knows *people* is ideally equipped to become a good polygraph examiner.

There are exceptions, of course, and on both sides. The above views are based on my personal experience. I shall be happy to answer inquiries from personnel directors or polygraph examiners interested in this subject.

which there has been no change from previous history.)

As opposed to this increased rate of rejections, there has been a dramatic downturn in employee-turnover, which is always a costly item for any business.

During 1955, the last year during which our company operated without the polygraph (but with psychological aptitude tests) our rate of turnover for the organization as a whole, including all its offices, was 4.66%.

During 1956-57 to date (or since the introduction of the polygraph) this turnover has been cut to 2.175%—a *reduction* of 53.3%. (There were no wage increases or other changes to affect the above results.)

Even more dramatic, however, have been the results of a control-test conducted during this period between two of our installations, which in manpower are of approximately equal size.

In office A, the polygraph has NOT been used; while in office B, it came into use with the hiring of the first man, and has been employed on every single employee from manager to newest recruit.

In 1955, the turnover of personnel in office A was 3%; during 1956-57, this figure has actually *increased*, and has reached the present level of 4.3%—a rise of some 43%.

In office B, the turnover has remained constant at a figure of .009%.

With these controls producing such conclusive proof of the effectiveness of the polygraph screening process in reducing employee-turnover, it is not surprising that the management of our company has decided that henceforth the polygraph screening examination shall be "standard procedure" in all our offices.

Other important, though not directly measurable, effects have also been noted.

The general level of employee efficiency has been greatly improved, as has the caliber of our personnel.

A concomitant result has been to improve the congeniality among our people, with the consequent minimizing of frictions which are so detrimental to the operation of any business.

Both of these results are accounted for by the fact that the polygraph gives us an accurate insight into the *attitudes*, as well as the capabilities, of the individual.

And, since our business (we are entrusted with the security of many establishments, private and governmental, whose products are highly classified elements of our national defense) demands the highest trustworthiness, one of our happiest results from the use of the polygraph has been that not a single employee thus screened has failed to qualify for top-secret clearance from cognizant governmental agencies.

DO EMPLOYEES LIKE THE POLYGRAPH?

There is a feeling, particularly among those who have had no experience with the polygraph screening process, that its use might be resented by job applicants.

Actually, our experience has been that the reverse is true.

THE MENACE OF DARKNESS

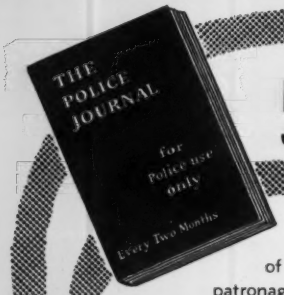
Nothing compares with good street lighting in contributing to a person's security and pleasure after dark. Note the forbidding shadows in the upper photo taken before the street was properly lighted.

Evaluation of the role of modern adequate street lighting in preventing both crime and accident is taking place all over the United States. In Indianapolis, Indiana, police chart accidents and crime daily and consult a street lighting map to pinpoint the lighting conditions. Police Inspector Veza explained that the two situations guide them in dispersing their men. "If we have a street lighted thoroughly," he said, "we know from experience that both crime and accident will be greatly reduced. Therefore, we can transfer some of our force to other less fortunate sections." —*From Street & Highway Safety Lighting Bureau*

They seem to welcome it, as a novel experience to talk about, or as an opportunity to demonstrate their qualifications, or both. True, a very small percentage refuse to take the test, and walk out. But then, we used to have some refusals on our psychological aptitude tests as well. (No comparative figures are available on "walk-outs.") And I think it may be conceded that those who refuse to take the test are for the most part individuals who would be rejected if they did.

Recently, we employed an opinion-survey agency to make a completely secret poll among all employees. One of the questions specifically asked on the questionnaire was, "How do you feel about the company's hiring methods, including the use of the polygraph ("lie detector") examination?"

More than 80% gave it their unqualified approval. And, as an indication that even this vote of confidence might have been considerably higher, the vote in our



THE POLICE JOURNAL

The Police Journal is the official Police Magazine of the Police force of the British Isles. It enjoys the patronage of the British Home Office (a Government Department in Whitehall, London, England). As such, it includes articles on every subject of police interest throughout the English-speaking World.

Published bi-monthly exclusively for the Police Service and those in contact with Police Work. Contains interesting articles which can help you in your work, aid you in your career—keep you abreast of new methods. 100 pages (approx.) fully illustrated.

ACT NOW MAIL THIS FORM WITHOUT DELAY

ORDER FORM

To: Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Illinois.

Please enter my subscription immediately to the POLICE JOURNAL for 1 Year commencing with the current issue. Cost $2.50 for six issues.

☐ Payment Enclosed. ☐ Bill Me.

Name..... Rank.....
Address.....
City..... Zone..... State.....

Some of the intersting features which have appeared in recent issues

ACCIDENT OR MURDER?

•

FINGERPRINTS—A DEVIATION

•

TRAINING FOR POLICE DUTIES

•

A STRANGE CASE OF DOUBLE MURDER

•

THE RAILWAY POLICEMAN

•

CHINESE SECRET SOCIETIES IN MALAYA

•

MEASUREMENTS FOR EVIDENCE

•

THE TRAFFIC PROBLEM

•

TRAINING THE POLICE HORSE

The Police Journal is a Butterworth Publication.

newest office (Office B in the control-test already described) in which every man had actually taken such a test, was just one short of 100%. (A considerable percentage of employees in older offices, hired before we adopted the polygraph, have never been exposed to it.)

SOME REASONS FOR ITS ACCEPTANCE

It has been mentioned that the use of the polygraph in the hiring process differs markedly from the techniques permissible in crime detection.

These differences are pointed up, for example, by the physical aspects. The room we use for this purpose is completely private (only the examiner and the applicant are ever present, and no one else can even "listen in" through such devices as concealed microphones.) In its furnishings, its lighting, and other arrangements, it conveys a homey feeling. The examiner quickly establishes with the applicant that he is not undergoing an ordeal, but a routine examination which every other applicant also takes; and that its results will be locked in his private files, to which no one else has access.

Interspersed with the examiner's meaningless or unimportant questions are those which have a direct bearing on the man's character, aptitude and general fitness.

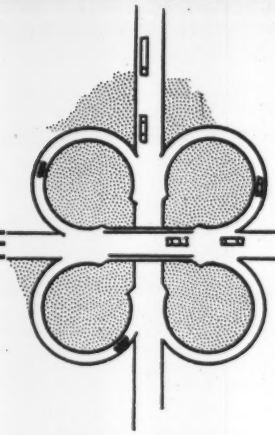
This friendly, informal attitude on the part of the examiner is not a pose. It is a reflection of his true nature and feeling; indeed, it is perhaps not an exaggeration to say that unless the polygraph examiner does have that attitude, instinctively, no conscious effort of his own to simulate it can succeed, and his effectiveness in personnel work will be correspondingly reduced.

LIMITATIONS OF THE PROGRAM

Nothing I have said in this article should be interpreted to mean that I claim 100% perfection for the polygraph technique. Like many other instruments for testing the human body, the polygraph works with accuracy on an overwhelming majority of all persons. But there *are* rare individuals who are apparently equipped with built-in "reaction-controllers," and others who have certain physiological characteristics which are in some ways abnormal. Such cases, though few, preclude the possibility of attaining 100%.

But, unlike the psychological testing methods, the polygraph (which is accurate on at least 97% of all persons) is able to *detect,* with scientific accuracy, those rare individuals on whom it will not operate with its customary fidelity. Consequently, since the instrument is capable of winnowing out its own potential miscues, in a sense its accuracy is a close approach to perfection.

For these and similar reasons, intense interest is being shown in the polygraph screening system by personnel directors in numerous concerns that I personally know about, in all sections of the country. Which leads me to hope that this more scientific approach to one of the oldest and most vexing problems of business—finding the right person for a given job—will soon earn honored acceptance by American business and industry. ★★★



IN CASE YOU'RE TRAFFIC MINDED

Report of An Experiment Demonstrating the Effects of Alcohol on Driving Skills

By William L. Spitler and Hillard Trubitt

ABOUT THE AUTHORS: *The experiment reported in this article was conducted in West Hollywood, Florida, in June, 1960, under the auspices of the Broward County, Florida, Sheriff's Department and various local civic organizations. At the time of the program, Captain Spitler was head of Special Services for the Broward County Sheriff's Department in Fort Lauderdale. Mr. Trubitt was Director of Research in the Department of Police Administration at Indiana University. At this time the authors are both associated with the Department of Police Administration at the University.*

The results of the experiment bear out the opinion of many authorities in the field today that we need to re-examine prevailing minimum legal standards necessary to sustian a conviction for driving while "under the influence." In most states, a motorist with a blood alcohol level below 0.15 is not likely to be convicted. The stark, realistic fact is that many individuals will be "under the influence" of alcohol at levels as low as .05%. The drinking driver is not only a potential menace but a homicidal killer in almost fifty percent of all fatal auto accidents. It is time for state legislatures to extend the reach of the law in these matters.

The history of civilization is replete with cases of the ill-effects of alcoholic influence on transportation devices. The advent of mechanized transportation media simply made the problem more dramatic and more deadly. The early English railways quickly learned the necessity of complete divorcement of alcohol from the operative function. The introduction of the internal combustion engine brought the problem to every American city and town. Legislation, first enacted in the 1920's, soon spread over the entire civilized world. The effect of these laws was to define operation of a motor vehicle while the driver's faculties were alcohol-impaired as an offense. Science and technology have long been at work creating instruments and methods to more effectively isolate and measure the impairing influence of intoxicants.

Address: Messrs. L. Spitler and Hillard J. Trubitt, Department of Police Administration, Indiana University, 618 East Third Street, Bloomington, Indiana.

Millions of dollars are spent annually in various facets of education and control programs. Yet, despite the efforts of all modern disciplines, the problem still remains with us, contributing to a large share of the over 38,000 traffic deaths each year.

In an effort to illustrate the impairing effects of alcohol, a controlled drinking experiment was designed and executed by the Broward County, Florida, Sheriff's Department, under the supervision of Sheriff J. A. Lloyd and Sheriff's Captain William L. Spitler. The program was conducted June 15-16, 1960 at West Hollywood, Florida. Because of the unique design and careful controls placed on this experiment, the results are particularly significant to enforcement officials everywhere. To properly illustrate the precision involved, the program format and design will be described in detail below.

The experiment was designed with two primary objectives in mind:

1. To prove at what blood alcohol level all persons are under the influence of alcoholic intoxicants.
2. To demonstrate how much driving ability a person loses at certain blood a'. .hol levels.

While many such programs have been conducted in the past, this represented an opportunity to examine several facets in depth that had heretofore generally been speculative, with excellent controls. Chief among these unknowns has been the inability to isolate fatigue as a factor thus leaving the measured impairment suspect as to its origin (i.e., how much caused by fatigue, how much by alcoholic influence, etc.). In order to properly establish controls of this type, the program was conducted over a two-day period thus reducing the learning factor and at the same time providing a control for fatigue and boredom.

Direct testing of driving skills while under alcoholic

influence is impractical of execution. Instead, a battery of psychophysical and psychosensory tests was constructed. Each test represented a definite driving skill or bore a close resemblance to a recognized driving operative technique or function. In addition, the tests examined the subjects' exercise of judgment and thoughtfulness in driving-type situations. The actual tests are described in more detail below. The execution phase took place during the days and evenings of June 15-16, 1960, with a pre-selected group of test subjects.

Selection of Testees

Ideally, large masses of people should comprise the group. The impossibility of controls such as those envisaged for this program precluded such a group. The alternative, which was actually used, was one of a carefully selected sample group whose combined backgrounds would represent major cross-sections of the public from which they were drawn.

In selecting the subjects for this experiment, it was vital that no subject with a personal interest in the outcome could be utilized. This eliminated use of enforcement officials, court officers, attorneys, etc. Exclusion of this group helped preclude bias by subjects who might wish to affect the outcome.

As an additional factor to insure objectivity, each subject was paid for his participation at a flat rate for the entire project. This payment was intended to make participation equally meaningful to all, reduce "overzealousness" on the part of any subject who might wish to influence his outcome, and permitted the controllers to make demands as to procedure and cooperation.

Ten days prior to the initiation of the program an advertisement was published in the Fort Lauderdale, Florida, *Daily News*, describing the experiment in general terms and indicating that ten subjects were required. It also stated the rate of payment at $15.00 per diem. Thirty-eight persons responded to the advertisement. All candidates were interviewed and ten finally selected. Selection was based on a complex of factors, including age, sex, occupation, driving experience, and drinking experience.

The subject group finally assembled was composed of eight males and two females. Ages ranged from 24 to 63 years, driving experience from 3 to 42 years, drinking habits from "non-use" to "habitually heavy," and body weights from 110 to 315 pounds. Occupations included: housewife, carpenter, salesperson, life guard, machinist, postal clerk, psychologist, industrial superintendent, accountant, and professional truck driver. All the subjects were total strangers to each other and to the investigative staff. Subjects' reasons for their desire to participate ranged from "personal curiosity" and "scientific interest" through "financial reasons." Of the ten subjects, seven were in excellent health in all respects, one had recently sustained a rib-cage injury, one had a long-standing facial tic, and one was grossly obese.

Test Administration

The operating schedule was designed to permit each subject adequate practice and learning time on each of the various tests during each morning. Identical lunches and dinners were served on the premises at the appropriate times. The group was split into two sub-groups of one female and four males each, to permit a "round-robin" type of test administration. The groups alternated between meals and rest breaks and actual testing. The schedule was arranged so that meals fell at normal hours. The afternoon sessions were recorded tests, as were the evening operations. The events of the first day were repeated intact the second day, the only deviation being the introduction of alcohol during the last evening. The sequence of testing for each individual was not changed during either day. The time spent the second day in actual consumption of alcohol was allocated the first day to a "practice" (non-alcoholic) cocktail hour, during which snacks and soft drinks were served. Actual time per subject per test station was set at fifteen minutes, which was more than adequate. Each test cycle was preceded by a Breathalyzer test to insure freedom from alcohol. Operators were furnished by local enforcement agencies and were fully trained. Alcohol was given in predetermined amounts in accordance with body weights to achieve desired blood alcohol levels. Personal preferences were followed in the type of beverage administered.

To insure strict compliance and to prevent possible interference with the tests, each drinking subject was accompanied at all times by a controller who was a member of the Broward Sheriff's Department or other local enforcement agency. The schedule was arranged so each subject had a non-recorded practice session each morning which lasted until he reached the stage of boredom, then lunch and rest, recorded afternoon test sessions, then three-hour breaks during which time dinner (coupled with the "parties") was served. This was followed by another recorded test series each evening. By this schedule comparisons could be made between the non-alcoholic and the alcoholic days that would permit isolation of fatigue and thus demonstrate the net alcoholic influence.

The Various Tests

Subjects were all administered the following tests:

1. AVC—Dots (administered in group)
2. Glare-Recovery
3. Depth-Perception
4. Speed of Brake Reaction
5. Complex Reaction
6. Physical coordination tests (National Safety Council Alcoholic Influence Report Form)

1. *AVC—Dots Test*—This test is designed to examine the subject's attention span, visual acuity, and coordination and ability to comprehend and act in response to minute stimuli.

The test consists of a form on which is printed large numbers of dot patterns. Each pattern comprises two

TABLE I
Performance Changes Same Day
NO ALCOHOL INGESTED
FATIGUE FACTOR

SUBJECT	Number of Correct Dots Crossouts	Judgment of Distance	Speed of Glare Recovery	Speed of Brake Reaction	Speed of Complex Reaction	Decision-Making Accuracy	IMPAIRMENT	Blood Alcohol
1	+ 2%	+75%	NC	NC	+12%	+33%	+16%	.0
2	NC	−16%	+11%	NC	NC	NC	0%	.0
3	+ 3%	+ 5%	NC	NC	−10%	−25%	− 7%	.0
4	−10%	+28%	+ 9%	NC	+25%	−50%	− 0%	.0
5	NC	−32%	+ 7%	NC	− 9%	NC	− 5%	.0
6	−12%	+60%	− 8%	NC	NC	+20%	+10%	.0
7	− 5%	+50%	− 8%	NC	−15%	−60%	− 6%	.0
8	− 9%	+13%	NC	+ 6%	+ 8%	−12%	0%	.0
9	− 7%	+86%	− 7%	+ 6%	− 7%	−25%	+ 7%	.0
10	− 7%	− 8%	− 8%	− 6%	+27%	−28%	− 5%	.0

Key: (−) indicates deterioration; (+) indicates improvement.

to five dots. The subjects are told to encircle each unit composed of four dots, proceeding from left to right across each line. The patterns are not similar and the chance for "learning" a response to this test is slight. The test is given under time. Score is number of correct responses less errors and omissions.

2. *Glare Recovery*—A Porto-Glare unit was used for this test. The instrument shows a powerful beam of light into the subject's eyes for five seconds. When the light goes off, an illuminated translucent window beneath the lights displays a letter. Several different letters are possible. The time required for the subject to recover and read the dimly lit letter is measured. Standard sequence series of letters were used. Each subject was tested twenty times per session and the average score used as his performance.

3. *Depth Perception*—A Porto-Clinic unit was used in this experiment, but any comparable device would have been satisfactory. Each subject was tested a total of twenty-five times per session, each trial lasting a period of three seconds. The average distance error was recorded for each subject.

4. *Speed of Brake Reaction*—An Aetna Reaction Meter was used. This self-contained device punches prepared cards in response to brake pressure applied by the subject's foot. Colored lights provide the stimuli. Each subject was tested ten times per session on the device. Scores reflect the average reaction time.

5. *Complex Reaction Time*—The meter used in this demonstration was one developed by Professor Robert F. Borkenstein, Indiana University Department of Police Administration, senior program coordinator for the experiment. It measures minimum reaction time plus complex reaction time with latency increased by a multiple choice factor. Subtraction indicates decision-making time.

The meter's face panel is composed of sixteen translucent square windows, each containing a number. Two of the numbers flash continuously to provide monotony. A three position switch faces the subject immediately under the windows. Instrument controls on the rear include a chronometer, controls to set the numbers to appear and a signal lamp indicating the position of the switch controlled by the subject. Two numbers are preset by the operator, and, by operator control, will replace the perpetually flashing monotony combination. Simultaneous to the change of numbers the chronometer is activated. Subjects were instructed to move the lever to the right if an even combination appeared, left for odd, and to do nothing if an odd-even combination was produced. Through this device, critical decisions were forced on the subjects. Simple reaction time was measured by requiring the switch to be tripped at any change of number. The time required for completion of the complex problem was directly read from the chronometer. The differential was latency. All errors of omission or commission were charged. The test was neither too complex nor too simple and approximated the conditions on the road requiring split-second decisions and action based on those decisions.

TABLE II

Performance Changes Same Day With
Alcohol Ingestion Episode Intervening

SUBJECT	Number of Correct Dots Crossouts	Judgment of Distance	Speed of Glare Recovery	Speed of Brake Reaction	Speed of Complex Reaction	Decision-Making Accuracy	IMPAIRMENT	Blood Alcohol
1	—41%	—24%	—35%	—50%	—21%	—20%	—17%	.06%
2	—21%	—35%	— 6%	NC	—25%	NC	— 6%	.03%
3	—89%	—14%	—20%	—50%	—25%	—16%	—25%	.12%
4	—34%	—21%	—10%	NC	— 9%	NC	— 9%	.08%
5	—55%	—20%	—37%	—12%	—37%	NC	—26%	.15%
6	—13%	—18%	— 9%	NC	—20%	—13%	— 3%	.09%
7	—99%	—25%	—26%	NC	—35%	—60%	—20%	.18%
8	—12%	—39%	— 8%	NC	— 8%	—16%	— 6%	.08%
9	—100%	—61%	— 7%	—30%	—22%	—18%	—40%	.13%
10	—35%	—52%	NC	—33%	—18%	NC	—23%	.08%

Key: (−) indicates deterioration; (+) indicates improvement.

6. *Physical coordination tests (National Safety Council Alcoholic Influence Report Form procedures)*—The subjects were tested at each session for coordination ability. Walking straight lines, coin pickups, finger-to-nose, Romberg tests, modified Rombergs, and various local practices were all used. The tests were administered by the controller assigned to each subject together with Lieutenant Elton T. Naylon of the Hollywood, Florida, Police Department. This phase was included in order to investigate difficulties in detecting meaningful incoordination in usually encountered blood alcohol levels. It further provided a good opportunity to observe the range of variations in people at given blood alcohol levels. The opportunity was heightened by the chance to compare with the subject's powers *prior* to ingestion of alcohol. Controllers were required to make notes as they would normally do in similar cases in actual enforcement practice and render an opinion in accordance with the Report Form.

All tests, with the exception of the Influence Report Form series described above, were administered by graduate assistants in psychology from the University of Miami, all of whom were experienced in controlling tests of this type. In addition, two coordinators from the staff of the Indiana University Department of Police Administration were present to insure compliance and control.

Findings

The comparative performances of the subjects are as indicated in attached Tables I and II. Table I represents, in percentage terms, deterioration (if any) between the afternoon and evening tests of the first (non-alcoholic) day. Performance changes are deemed to be the product of fatigue, boredom, or some continued learning. The changes between afternoon and evening *without* alcohol are sufficiently significant to warrant consideration.

Table II depicts the changes from afternoon to evening on the second (alcoholic) day. By comparison with Table I, the effects of the alcohol can be isolated. The alcohol was consumed by the groups during a two-hour drinking period immediately following completion of their afternoon tests. A one-hour delay to permit total absorption into the system followed.

The blood alcohol levels were intentionally kept in the low and intermediate ranges because it was the purpose of the program to demonstrate the impairment pattern at stages below those commonly accepted as "obviously intoxicated."

Interpretation

The driving process represents an amalgamation of a complex of physical skills, coupled with intelligent, purposeful judgment and thoughtfulness. To properly analyze the driving act, one must think of the various sub-acts as a complex. Examination of the total efficacy of driving must be viewed in the same light; i.e., a total overview approach. The authors have chosen to call this approach a "syndrome approach." With this philosophy, the test results must be considered first as a *battery* and not as separate, independent examinations of particular

skills. Under this approach, true meaning can be derived from situations wherein a subject will show deterioration in a significant number of phases but not necessarily in all. The syndrome approach is the only means whereby complete evaluation can be made of a multi-skill operation.

Based on the above considerations, all subjects tested showed deterioration under alcohol. Examination of Table II will indicate the range of total deterioration on the second (alcoohlic) day. Some subjects showed improvement in some tests. The individual tests comprising the battery are meaningful in themselves. Each was selected to test a particular facet of the driving act. Marked deterioration in the particular test is, of course, significant. As noted above, improvement in a particular facet is meaningful, but must be considered in relation to the totality of the entire battery.

As an example, Subject No. 7 showed a 60% increase (improvement) in Accuracy of Critical Decision Making. However, it must be weighed against other factors of the battery of tests which bear a relation to the particular skill involved. In this case, the improvement must be matched against the 35% deterioration in latency. By considering the two results together, one must find that while this subject's accuracy in decision-making improved, the time it took him to arrive at the accurate decision also lengthened. Thus, increased accuracy is offset by an increase in latency (indecisiveness) to a point where the passage of time itself represents at least as great a danger as inaccuracy. The relation between accuracy of decision-making and speed of complex reaction in the various charts therefore becomes obvious.

Generally decreases in errors (improvement) coupled with increases in time spent in the decision process indicate the substitution of indecisiveness for error, a substitution that hardly renders a driver less dangerous in an age of split-second driving. On the other hand, increase in errors coupled with decrease in latency indicates recklessness, thoughtlessness, and general inability or incapacity to render sound judgment. An error in critical decision-making under any conditions is equivalent to an accident on the road. Given this equality, either the error *per se* or the delay in acting, creating another dangerous situation must be considered a serious driving failure.

With this approach in mind, the following observations that bear consideration were made of the subjects.

Subject No. 1: (.06% blood alcohol) This twenty-four year old female, with limited drinking experience, consumed four ounces of vodka and a carbonated mix. General deterioration of basic skills was apparent. The subject's attentive powers were markedly impaired. The improvement in accuracy of decision was more than offset by the increase in latency. The subject was obviously under the influence emotionally, becoming alternately gregarious and very reclusive. At one point the subject burst into tears for no obvious reason.

LIE DETECTORS
"SPACE SAVER"
Deceptograph
Why waste manpower? "Rumor chasing" is expensive and inefficient. Use Deceptograph lie tests to confirm the facts your investigators uncover. Permit them to do what they know best—"investigate." Let Stoelting tell you about lie detection—we are foremost specialists in the field.
WRITE FOR FREE INFORMATION
C. H. STOELTING CO.
MINIATURIZED RADIO SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT
PORTABLE LIE DETECTORS • RESEARCH POLYGRAPHS
SPEED TIMERS—PNEUMATIC OR RADAR • PORTABLE X-RAY UNITS
"SOFT RAY" COMPARISON UNIT
424 NORTH HOMAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 24, ILLINOIS

Subject No. 2: This 200-pound male subject was, prior to the test, a teetotaller. He drank six ounces of vodka and carbonated mix. The low degree of impairment is due to the very low blood alcohol level (.03%). It is interesting to note that this subject's decision making powers were unimpaired, but he suffered marked deterioration in depth perception. The seriousness of this impairment is apropos of close passing situations in driving. The subject himself admitted that even at the low blood level he sustained he would not have operated a vehicle because he felt he was "not in too good a shape." Observers noted only that the subject swayed very slightly and "grinned."

Subject No. 3: (.12% blood alcohol) This subject, a 150-pound male with moderately heavy drinking habits, remained quiet throughout the entire test program. Observers reported considerable swaying during walking and the finger-to-nose test. They further noted that his speech was poor. This subject was rated "typical quiet drunk," but the observers felt that the degree of impairment was much higher than the overt manifestations checked on the Influence Report Form. Increase in latency was noticeable during decision making, particularly through the "AVC-Dots" test.

Subject No. 4: This 200-pound male subject, a light drinker, displayed slight physical impairment in his tests, after seven and one-half ounces of whiskey and water to achieve a blood alcohol of .08%. He was, however, prac-

TABLE III

Adjustment of Fatigue-Induced Deterioration to Deterioration Following Alcohol During A Comparable Period. Final Column Indicated Net Impairment or Deterioration Attributable to Alcoholic Influence.

SUBJECT	Afternoon to Evening 1st Day (Fatigue)	Afternoon to Evening 2nd Day (Alcohol)	Alcohol-Caused
1	+16%	−17%	−33%
2	0%	− 6%	− 6%
3	− 7%	−25%	−18%
4	0%	− 9%	− 9%
5	− 5%	−26%	−21%
6	+10%	− 3%	−13%
7	− 6%	−20%	−14%
8	0%	− 6%	− 6%
9	+ 7%	−40%	−47%
10	− 5%	−23%	−18%

tically totally uninhibited and emotionally "loose". All observers agreed that he underwent a marked personality change following alcohol. Despite the low degree of overall impairment, this subject would still represent a problem on the road because of impairment of depth perception, impaired ability to attend (AVD-Dots deterioration) and a lack of inhibition that easily causes recklessness. Slight unsteadiness was noticed during some of the Report Form tests. The most obvious sign of influence was carefreeness to the point of "friskiness."

Subject No. 5: (.15% blood alcohol) This subject consumed ten ounces of whiskey and five beers. His record was characterized by a general slowdown after alcohol, very apparent to the most casual observer. This subject is usually rather reserved. However, after drinking he sang loudly during the time the AVC-Dots test was being administered. He delivered a monologue on "the evils of drinking" to some by-standers, finally retched three times, was utterly incapable of taking the final phases of the Influence Report Form tests, and was removed from the test area to the outdoors where he promptly fell asleep. This subject was grossly obese. He remained cooperative and fairly friendly but was obviously impaired and unattentive.

Subject No. 6: (.09% blood alcohol) This subject, a forty-one year old female of 150 pounds, underwent total personality change from gregarious to semi-morose, following six ounces of whiskey and carbonated mix. No other obvious signs of impairment were observed. It is noteworthy that this subject had a tendency toward quick, impulsive acts, often bordering on recklessness. In the post-alcohol phase the deterioration of decision time coupled with further errors in judgment reinforced her general disposition toward recklessness. Aside from a personality change, which was manifested verbally, no significant overt signs were readily observable. This subject represents the most dangerous type of driver encountered; i.e., a person already prone to super-quick actions whose inhibitions are further deteriorated by alcohol and who fails to compensate for its influence. The concurrent loss of efficiency in both latency and accuracy indicates continuation of the previously noted pattern of recklessness.

Subject No. 7: (.18% blood alcohol) This 175-pound male subject, a professional driver, with moderate to heavy drinking habits, attained the highest blood alcohol level in the experiment. He compensated quite well for his impairment, particularly by increasing latency to gain a 60% improvement in accuracy. Despite this compensatory action, the subject would be most dangerous on the road, particularly operating a truck. The danger would be particularly heightened at night when the increase in latency, coupled with the loss of attentive powers and impaired depth perception, would make emergency handling of a large truck extremely dangerous. Observers noted some personality change and a slight swaying and speech difficulty as the prime manifestations. This subject desired to continue his drinking episode to the point where he offered to trade his accrued pay for the experiment in return for one more drink. The request refused, he was later taken to his home, whereupon he continued drinking. During the test, he had nine ounces of whiskey and five beers.

Subject No. 8: (.08% blood alcohol) This subject was a 200-pound lifeguard with very moderate drinking habits. During the experiment he drank eight beers. Aside from the impaired depth perception, no serious impairment was noted. Observers noted some swaying during walking and the Romberg test, and a vomiting episode. Recovery was rapid and no observer opined that this subject was significantly impaired.

Subject 9: (.13% blood alcohol) This subject, a 150-pound retired dry-cleaner, presented a picture of obvious total deterioration following eight ounces of Scotch whiskey. He was visibly impaired in every respect, displaying every sign of physical incoordination and gross impairment. Speech was slurred, the subject stumbled and swayed and was unable to participate at all in the AVC-Dot test. He retched on three separate occasions during the test. All observers classified him as "greatly impaired," an evaluation in which the subject himself concurred. He was, to the most casual observer, in no condition to operate a motor vehicle or any other mechanical device without great danger to himself and others.

Subject No. 10: (.08% blood alcohol) This 150-pound machinist reported an average drinking habit of eight ounces of gin weekly. He too displayed classical signs of general impairment despite his relatively low blood alco-

hol level. His appearance was one of general disorder; he swayed and stumbled, handwriting was erratic, speech was mumbling, he vomited on several occasions, and fell asleep in an uncomfortable position prior to the start of the testing cycle. All observers agreed that the subject was unfit to operate a vehicle. This male subject had also consumed eight ounces of whiskey.

CONCLUSIONS

The general pattern of alcohol-induced impairment clearly demonstrated the deleterious effects of alcohol on driving skills even at the minimal levels attained by several of the test subjects. All subjects, displayed general impairment syndromes. In the cases of most of the subjects, the outward manifestations did not appear as gross as the impairment exposed by the battery of tests. This is precisely the point that the experimenters wished to investigate, whether impairment of driving ability is or is not tied to the gross incoordination of the "falling-down" drunk, or whether it is better tied to blood alcohol levels. The most dangerous phase temporally of alcoholic influence is in the sub-incoordinated, pre-parietal paralysis stage. It is at these levels that judgment is impaired and inhibitions removed, although gross physical coordination may remain overtly normal.

Recognizing that impairment of driving ability is a syndrome involving certain subtleties far below gross physical incoordination, one can recognize that absence of the symbolism of the "drunk" (i.e., parietal paralysis) does not indicate ability to adequately operate a motor vehicle. In such a case, as demonstrated by some of the subjects in this program, the external symptoms (including the absence of the grosser symptoms) actually betrayed the true state of psychophysical affairs within the subject. In some subjects the veneer of non-impairment might be rather extensive. These types of drinking drivers are the most difficult to detect, yet they are among the most dangerous on the road. Their impairment and inability to make rapid, accurate judgments, coupled with possible physical incoordination, make them latent menaces in modern driving situations.

There exist popular old wives' tales that different people have varying tolerance levels that cause them to have widely different responses to alcohol. This experiment proves, once again, the conclusion reached by the group of world-famous researchers meeting at Indiana University at the Symposium on Alcohol and Road Traffic in 1958 that "a blood alcohol concentration of 0.05% will definitely impair the driving ability of some individuals and, as the blood alcohol concentration increases, a progressively higher proportion of such individuals are so affected, until at a blood alcohol concentration of 0.10%, all individuals are definitely impaired." The conclusions of the Committee above have since been enacted into law in New York.

The experimental design of this program permitted certain conclusions to be drawn concerning the role of fatigue in driving and its relation to alcoholic impairment. Table I indicates the effects of fatigue on performance without alcohol. Table II indicates the effects of fatigue and alcohol on performance of the same tests. Based on the figures presented in these two Tables. Table III represents the net degree of general impairment attributable to alcohol. These figures were derived by subtracting any improvment as shown in Table I from the overall impairment picture presented in Table II. Hence, improvement without alcohol would indicate greater deterioration than the figures presented alone in Table II would indicate.

The results of this experiment confirm the interpretation that expresses the opinion that some drivers are definitely impaired at levels as low as .05% and that all drivers are impaired in their driving ability by the time they reach .10%.

SUMMARY

The impairing properties of alcohol on skills resembling driving was illustrated. In addition to demonstration of the impairing powers, careful controls and safeguards in test administration and program design permitted isolation of alcohol from other unknowns, such as fatigue and learning. ★★★

IF ONLY He Hadn't Taken a Chance

With traffic accidents in the United States topping the 10,000,000 mark annually, around 8,000,000 involve the usually proficient, normally conscientious, comparatively accident-free group, known as "good" drivers.

If you fit in this group beware, lest you become one of the nation's burgeoning crop of "If-Only" drivers. An If-Only driver is one who gets involved in a traffic accident that could have been prevented IF ONLY he had acted or reacted differently.

One momentary lapse—one error in judgment—one failure to anticipate—can ruin your good record, cause an accident like the above, and plunge you into a lifetime of "If-Only" regrets. —From North American Precis Syn.

Criminology Reference Library

By C. H. Coffield

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: *C. H. Coffield of Houston is President of the Texas Law Enforcement Foundation, a privately financed organization of Texas business and professional men interested in furthering good law enforcement. He serves on the executive board of the Sam Houston Council of Boy Scouts of America and has worked on many projects for youth.*

The TLEF president is on the board of directors of the McGregor Park National Bank of Houston, the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association and the Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Association.

Recently a deputy sheriff in one of Texas' most populous counties resigned his "unenviable, thankless and melancholy job" on the grounds that it demanded too much.

The average deputy, he said, has to understand insurance, electricity, chemistry, mechanics, physics, bookkeeping, banking, merchandising, selling, shipping, contracting, law, medicine, real estate, horse trading and human nature, and must "be a mind-reader, hypnotist and athlete . . . and must know all and see all and be everywhere at the same time."

While the enforcement of the law is probably the oldest "social" profession or science in the world, it is still in the pioneer stage with regard to the formal training given to its members. There are no Ph.D.'s in criminology or the methods of crime detection. There aren't even any B.A.'s. Aside from the training academies and special courses which officers can attend for relatively short periods, the only "book learning" or formal education most lawmen are exposed to is gained by Abe Lincoln's firelight method—*if* the officer has access to the books. "A collection of books," said Thomas Carlyle, "is the true university."

According to the Texas Law Enforcement Foundation, which has done much research on the subject, there is no dearth of ambitious police officers who want to increase their proficiency through private study. But a lot of men are stymied, the TLEF finds through talking to them "man to man," by the fact that they don't know what subjects they should be studying, which are the best books in the field, and how to get their hands on them.

Many younger men in law enforcement have confessed to the same bewilderment that often afflicts university students on the graduate level: it takes a long time just to find out what they are supposed to know, before they can get started learning it. It would save time, they thought, if somebody who had been through the mill would lay it out for them in black and white.

As one newcomer to the ranks put it, "If somebody would just tell me what books I ought to read, and how many, in order to be reasonably certain that I had some measurable knowledge under my belt, I'd make short work of it." In other words, he wanted a goal to shoot at.

About three years ago TLEF set out to establish such a goal, to indicate what books were the best, and to put them in the hands of law enforcement officers. Its program of placing "criminology libraries" in sheriffs' offices, police departments and virtually all other police jurisdictions represented a realistic attempt not only to provide the means of education, but guidance as to the content of an education in crime detection, practical law, police methods, management—in fact, much of the subject-matter the resigning deputy complained of having to master.

The task was to set up a criminology library that could give the nucleus or essential content of a good "survey" course in the area of "how to enforce the law in your home town." A panel of experts from various fields of law enforcement settled upon 25 "meaty" textbooks. The panel felt that besides covering their subjects, the books offer bibliographies that point adequately to larger studies in the field.

Due to the specialization of publishers, TLEF found that books in a given field may be sought among those who serve particular professions and who make it a point to know—and publish—the best books they can find on various subjects.

TLEF, in short, selected twenty-five texts on a broad range of subjects, all of them apropos to the needs of the law enforcement officer. While they do not by any means purport to wrap up the whole field of law enforcement, TLEF believes they provide a solid background for officers.

Valued at $150, the model libraries are placed wherever possible at the urging of TLEF, through private or civic contributions or outright purchase by commissioners' courts, city councils or by the police agencies wanting them.

Address: Mr. C. H. Coffield, Pres., Texas Law Enforcement Foundation, 407 Vaughn Building, Austin 2, Texas.

What do the owners of the libraries think of them? Aside from their training value, their usefulness for reference is attested by C. H. Grindstaff, District Attorney at Ballinger, Texas, among many others, who calls the books "wonderful in the research that we so often have to refer to in our daily tasks." Wiley C. Alexander, Chief of Police in Amarillo, thinks the books are "a great asset . . . and in great demand."

The possibility of building a specific training program around the library is suggested by Wallace D. Beasley, Coordinator of Police Training at Texas A. and M. College, who said, "This is one of TLEF's best projects, if the chiefs see that their men use the books. This could be done by a merit system, and by periodic examinations based on material in the library."

TLEF's Model Criminology Library includes the following books:

Traffic Accident Investigator's Manual for Police
Narcotics & Narcotic Addiction
Crime Detection
Municipal Police Administration
Psychology for Law Enforcement Officers
Daily Training Bulletin of Los Angeles Police Dept.
Daily Training Bulletin of Los Angeles Police Dept., Vol. II
Police Work with Juveniles
New Horizons in Criminology
How to Recognize & Handle Abnormal People
Modern Criminal Investigation
Police Patrol
From Evidence to Proof
Defense Investigation
Police and the People
Homicide Investigation
The Officer in the Courtroom
Jail Administration
Field Interrogation
Crime and the Sexual Psychopath
Evidence for the Patrolman
Interrogation for Investigators
A Recruit Asks Some Questions
Police Promotion Quizzer
The Texas Law Enforcement Officer

"JP" SEMINARS

Although TLEF's objectives are broad, education of police and public alike is its spearhead aim. What it doesn't find in print, it publishes, provided it is to the point and useful. Its CRIME magazine, a statistical compilation of information on crime in Texas and the United States, boiled down to essentials with "public appeal," is financed by Convair of Fort Worth. Its "Peace Officer's Handbook," lays out the basic Texas laws under which the peace officer functions and gives enforcement officers a hip-pocket authority to refer to in just about any situation.

But probably the most widely applauded project of the TLEF in the last couple of years has been the Foundation's series of "JP" seminars. In Texas, as in most states, Justices of the Peace do not have to be, and generally are not, lawyers. A man newly elected to the office faces the immediate taks of getting closely acquainted with innumerable laws, procedures, powers and limitations. Many can proceed only with caution until they have considerable experience.

Beginning with the first seminar in August, 1959, TLEF has held a series of five training courses, one or two weeks' long, involving more than 250 justices from almost 100 Texas counties (the state has 254). After seven or eight periods of study and idea exchanging, usually about three hours a night, these men go back to their judgeships with renewed confidence, well able to assume full responsibilities, and secure in the knowledge that they are maintaining "standard" courts.

"Until there are textbooks and institutions that train such public servants for their jobs," said one JP, "this kind of seminar is not only valuable, but indispensable." (TLEF plans, as a matter of fact, to prepare a "JP Handbook" at the close of the series.) About 100 persons, all successful in fields of law, government, business or police work, have served as instructors in the seminars.

The seminars have been under the coordination of Texas A. and M.'s

TRIPP•LITE
SINCE 1922, DESIGNERS OF QUALITY AUTOMOTIVE LIGHTS
Recognized for excellence . . . winner of 2 World-Fair Awards
Clears Traffic Blocks Away!
The only Revolving Light engineered to give you GREATER VERTICAL COVERAGE
Powerful, twin-sealed beams penetrate blizzard snow, sleet, rain and fog with 90 piercing flashes a minute. GUARANTEED for absolute reliability! The only warning light with belt drive for gearless, smooth operation. Super silent . . . self lubricating . . . performs in sub-zero cold or hottest desert sun.
TRIPP-LITES
Other Lights
New SIRENS available . . . get complete catalog.
TRIPP LITE
Div. of TRIPPE MFG., CO. • Famous since 1922
133 North Jefferson • Dept. P-1 • Chicago 6, Ill.

FIRST AID PRIMER FOR AUTUMN SEASON

Fall is that in-between season that takes most persons off guard. The weather is ideal for outdoor activity. Everyone is so intent on getting in a last fling before the onset of cold weather that elementary caution is over-looked and the result is a rash of accidents of all varieties, major and minor. Simple caution can avert many accidents, but it is best to be prepared always for the worst.

The worst does not mean necessarily a major accident. Actually, minor wounds can lead to far more serious complications from infections unless properly and promptly treated.

It is wise to always have a good all-purpose antiseptic cream on hand.

In the case of serious accidents, a knowledge of first aid fundamentals is important.

Severe bleeding can usually be controlled by direct pressure on the wound. In cases of shock, keep the victim lying down and slightly cool. When treating poisoning, the cardinal rule is to dilute the poison. If the kind of poison is unknown, give the "universal antidote": one cup of strong tea; several teaspoons of milk of magnesia; two slices of crumbled toast.

When breathing has stopped, the new method of "mouth-to-mouth" resuscitation is most effective.

Detailed instructions for first aid in major accidents is contained in manuals written especially for this purpose. The Red Cross puts out such a manual and it is wise to read or review it at least once a year. This will make you confident of being able to cope with emergencies until qualified help can arrive.

—From Feature Magazine ★★★

Wallace Beasley, who says, "So far as we have been able to determine, no training of any type, specifically designed for Justices of the Peace, was ever undertaken before in any state." One practical effect of the seminar, according to Doug Crouch, Criminal District Attorney of Tarrant County (Fort Worth), is to increase the effectiveness of prosecution: "All seminars designed to better inform Justices of the Peace and law enforcement officers generally are invaluable in the prosecution of most offenders." Houston Police Chief C. L. Shuptrine believes "the Justice of the Peace seminars have answered a real need in Texas as orientation for newly-elected justices."

PUBLIC APPRECIATION

The end objective of all the TLEF project is not education, but the fruits of it. More specifically, the Foundation works to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement by making the public aware of the crime problem, the job being done by conscientious law enforcement officials, and the role demanded of the public itself. The whole aim of this group of private citizens might be summed up in the word "appreciation"—appreciation of the problem, the battle being waged against it, and every citizen's personal obligation to join in. Out of this has grown a major annual observance of TLEF, statewide in its scope: Law Enforcement Appreciation Week.

LEAW, as it is abbreviated, is becoming a big event in a big state. Communities – meaning, usually, leading citizens or service organizations—offer public recognition and awards to outstanding local officers, and activities centering around a banquet or ceremony serve to spotlight the problems and accomplishments of local law enforcement. In the past, LEAW has culminated in a state-level ceremony where cash awards are made to outstanding peace officers, judges and prosecutors from throughout Texas. This fall, for the fourth straight year, the observance is a joint project with the Texas Junior Chamber of Commerce.

TLEF's rather ambitious undertaking—to contribute to the education of police and public—is one of those nebulous goals that only dedicated men can reduce to concrete and meaningful action. The organization has tackled the problem of education with a philosophy that reveals its deep respect for the men of the law enforcement profession and the people of Texas. Education is not a collection of facts that one group gives to another group, or a person to another person. It comes out of the man himself, in response to a proper appreciation of a problem to be overcome. It is an attitude, and it exists only where there is a relationship of mutual respect and patient understanding among people who realize that the problem belongs to all. ★★★

I A A I
International Association of Arson Investigators

Interrogation in Arson Investigations

By Wyatt G. O'Neal

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: *Mr. O'Neal is Chief Investigator for the North Carolina Department of Insurance. After serving in the United States Navy, the author joined the North Carolina State Highway Patrol in 1948. In 1953 he became affiliated with the North Carolina Dept. of Insurance and has been Investigator, Supervisor, and is currently Chief Investigator for that department.*

The author is a member of the International Association of Arson Investigators and was Director of the North Carolina Arson Investigation Seminar. He is presently serving on the Photographic Committee of the I.A.A.I.

Mr. O'Neal is also well known for his lectures on Interrogation at Police Schools throughout the Southeastern states.

Interrogation as it applies to criminal law enforcement is a method of scientific questioning which the investigator hopes will ultimately lead to a truthful confession. The word "interrogation" is derived from the Latin verb "interrogatus," meaning "to ask." Since the beginning of organized law enforcement, a confession to the commission of a crime by the accused has been considered to be the best evidence that could be presented in the criminal courts. In pursuit of a confession, an officer should follow a well-planned outline. Many law enforcement officials do not apply interrogation in their everyday activities, while other start without any pre-planning whatsoever.

Address: Mr. W. G. O'Neal, Chief Investigator, N. C. Department of Insurance, P. O. Box 351, Raleigh, North Carolina.

With reference to this article, it should be noted that the concepts of the writer will be treated from a practical, rather than a theoretical standpoint.

There is a great need for skillfully trained interrogators in every phase of law enforcement. It is the writer's opinion that this need is most evident in the area of arson investigation. Arson and unlawful burnings are crimes usually perpetrated in the darkness of night, which by their very nature usually destroy all physical evidence. This leaves no alternative but to investigate these crimes without the benefit of eye-witnesses or physical evidence. As a result, in this particular field, we must depend heavily upon interrogation for our success.

National figures indicate that the majority of successfully concluded investigations are direct results of interrogation. More specifically, records maintained by the Investigation Division of the North Carolina Department of Insurance reflect that in 1960, 98% of all fire cases resulting in convictions were a direct result of information obtained through this medium. I hasten to point out at the same time that interrogation is not by any means the absolute solution to the many problems facing criminal investigators today. The criminal investigator must still search diligently for eye-witnesses to the commission of a crime. In addition to this, he must detect, collect, identify, process and preserve physical evidence found at the scene of a crime and utilize all scientific aids.

Interrogation is simply an aid to the investigator, and when pursued properly and diligently, may lead to an admissible confession or the expansion of the investigation.

In discussing this matter from a practical standpoint, it should be broken down into four specific categories:

1. The person who will conduct the questioning
2. The location where the interrogation will take place
3. The person to be interrogated
4. The actual questioning of the suspect.

In discussing these categories, let us point out methods which will give the interrogator the greatest psychological advantage over the suspect.

The investigating officer should always be in top physical condition prior to conducting an interrogation. As we will discuss later, he must possess the ability to out-think the suspect. This cannot be done if he has been on duty for long hours or has gone too long without proper food and rest. His physical condition will also have a marked effect upon him emotionally. To maintain this vital psychological advantage, he must be able to completely control his own emotions. It is absolutely necessary that the interrogator remain calm throughout the questioning, for once he allows his anger to take over, all is lost. He must have confidence in his ability to obtain a confession, and if he feels otherwise, this situation

MEDIC-ALERT APPOINTS ILLINOIS CHIEF

Wayne D. Swanson, Chief of the Rockford, Ill. Fire Department, has been named to the advisory board of the Medic-Alert Foundation International, it was announced today.

Representing the International Association of Fire Chiefs, his appointment to the advisory board of the non-profit, charitable foundation was at the request of the President of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, William J. Taylor, Burbank.

The Medic-Alert Foundation is an international organization which provides "life-saving" stainless steel, or silver, bracelets with a warning of the medical problems of the wearer engraved on the back.

The emblazoned medical insignia with the words "Medical Alert" on the bracelet is easily recognizable and immediately alerts firemen, rescue squads, physicians, hospitals and law enforcement agencies to the problem and required medical attention of an accident victim who may be unconscious, delirious or in a state of shock.

The non-profit Medic-Alert Foundation International is endorsed by many State Medical Associations as well as the International Association of Fire Chiefs and the National Sheriffs Association.

Further information may be had by writing to Medic-Alert Foundation International, Turlock, California.

Service, *The Police Journal* (England).

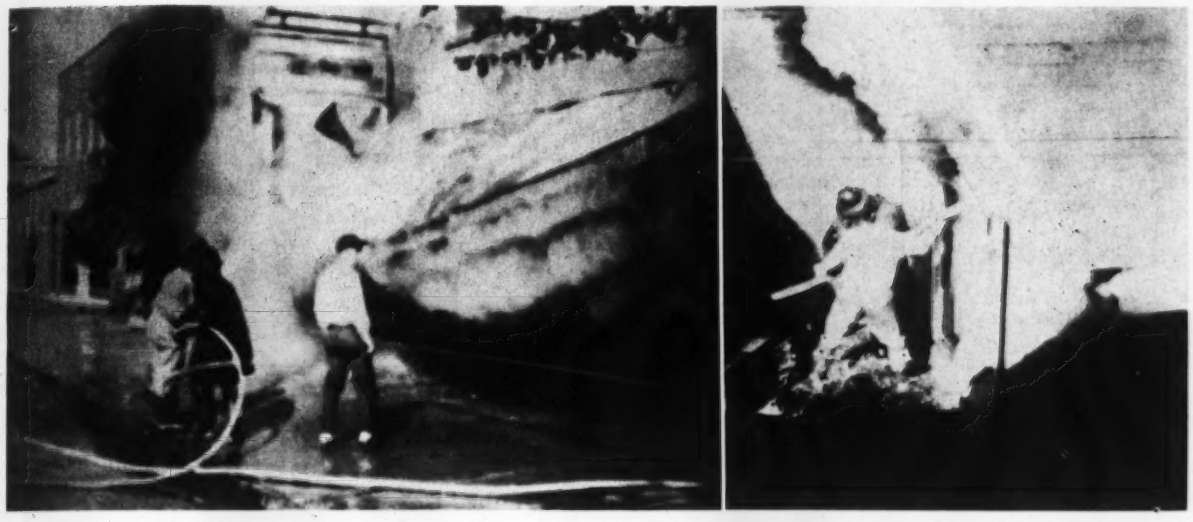
may become obvious to the suspect and contribute to a complete failure. Again, the advantage will be lost if the interrogator shows any signs of fear.

While we are discussing emotions, let me point out a fatal error which officers too often make—that of not maintaining a serious and sincere attitude toward the entire investigation. Let us consider the position of the suspect to illustrate my point. By interrogation, you are asking a suspect to admit to you that he has committed a serious offense which could result in his losing his liberty. By this action, he could be separated from his family, lose his job, and ultimately be imprisoned. If this is not a serious matter to the interrogator, it certainly is to the suspect and do not humiliate him in this situation. It is vastly important that you be able to gain and maintain the respect of the suspect. I think you will readily agree that, should such an important occasion occur in your life, you would discuss the situation only with someone you have known for a number of years and because of this acquaintance you had grown to respect this individual. The best "rule of thumb" to be used in this respect is that you cannot expect a person you are questioning to do something which you would not do under like circumstances.

A most valuable asset to any criminal interrogator is the ability to size up and judge an individual upon first contact. This ability will permit you to meet any suspect on a common level. You will not impress him by using words that he cannot understand. During the interrogation, you must be able to control your subject's thinking and to accomplish this, it is necessary that you commit to memory every minute detail of your findings up to that point. If the suspect tells you he was at home at 3:00 P. M. and you must stop and check your notes before you can determine the truthfulness of this statement, the chain of thought is lost. In advance, go over every detail of the investigation in order that you will know immediately whether or not you are receiving truthful answers. Earlier we said that you must be able to out-think your suspect. You must, in reality, do this most convincingly. Remember each time you ask a question you must anticipate one of two answers—the truth or a lie. Consequently, you must have another question prepared and ready to be used in either event. These are some of the reasons why the interrogator should prepare himself physically, emotionally and mentally prior to the interview. Careful consideration should also be given to the physical appearance of the person who will conduct the interrogation. He should always be clean-shaven, neat, and dressed conservatively. A business-like appearance will create respect, while a sloppy appearance will have an adverse effect upon your subject.

Let us now approach the second phase in preparation for the interrogation, that being the location in which it will be conducted. I realize that with many departments, as is the case with our own, you cannot always obtain the ideal surroundings for conducting an interrogation. I will attempt to project the ideal circumstances with the thought in mind that these be duplicated as nearly as possible.

The officer must control all of the conditions existing in the area in which the interrogation takes place and the most important of these is the maintenance of complete privacy. An ideal situation for this would be a small quiet room which has the appearance of an office, preferably having drapes on the windows, a rug on the floor and with not more than three straight-backed chairs (no cushions) and a desk. It is vitally important that a lock be on the door entering the interrogation room, for here again, success may depend on the ability to control the conditions by avoiding interruptions. It is also advantageous to have a well-concealed microphone for the purpose of recording. This room should be sound-proof, well lighted and temperature controlled with no distractions whatsoever. As previously stated, a constant line of thought must be maintained and this cannot be accomplished if there are any objects such as pictures, calendars, or radios present. In fact, do not allow any conceivable item nearby that will be suggestive to your subject. If a telephone is available, he will want to call his attorney. If there is a



Finding and establishing the truth of any fire, whether it be accidental, careless, or as an incendiary fire, becomes the prime and major purpose of every investigation. The above fire completely destroyed a Hardware Store recently. Extensive investigation will be required to determine the cause.

water fountain, he will drink a gallon. Leave these out and he will not likely to seek this avenue of escape.

Now, let us consider the third category—the suspect. Many of us have said that the law offers greater protection to the criminal than to the officer. While I cannot take total exception to this statement, I hasten to add that there are certain advantages available to the officer in his dealings with the suspect. First, you must remember that the suspect is a human, and as such, he acts and reacts to certain conditions in much the same manner as you and I. He was probably raised in a God-fearing home and has developed to some degree, a respect for honesty and decency. He may not have practiced these morals, but these and his basic training have developed a conscience. Because of this, he experiences physical and mental changes when he lies. His mature and criminal life may enable him to hide these from you, but inside he feels these changes taking place. His religious experiences also help magnify guilt. Often, officers seem to forget that a subject has a family and a social standing in his community.

The suspect frequently feels justified in the commission of a crime and regardless of the seriousness, he fears imprisonment above all, and will always do the expedient thing to avoid this.

Let me emphasize again that an admission is a difficult thing and you can't expect the suspect to confess the minute he walks into a room. You must be patient and persistent for I have seen many cases where the greater difficulty was not in obtaining the confession, but helping the suspect find a way to make an admission.

Now, to the meat of interrogation —the actual contact and questioning of the suspect. Always recognize that each subject is an individual and that the approach which works successfully in one case may indeed fall flat in another. Your first meeting with the suspect is very important since both you and he will form a lasting impression. Your suspect may show immediately that he doesn't like you. Watch for this on your initial contact, as your failure to recognize this may magnify the problem. Identify yourself by name and position and shake hands firmly with him. This friendly approach may knock him off-stride, particularly if this is his first experience with authorities, since he may expect to be given the third degree. Ask him if he is hungry, sleepy, sick, thirsty or needs bathroom privileges. Attempt to create a firm, business-like atmosphere from the beginning. Take your suspect into the interrogation room and have him sit down in a straight-backed chair directly in front of you. Do not put a desk or anything between yourself and him. As earlier stated, a wall of resistance surrounds the subject; hence, a desk only adds to the thickness of this wall. Have him put both feet on the floor, his hands on his knees, and in a position to look directly at you. Tell him why you wish to talk with him and have him go through his story in minute detail.

Before he finishes the story, he will start rocking the chair. Tell him to return to his original position and look directly at you. Continue with the story and, in a few minutes, he will reach for a cigarette. Advise him that there will be no smoking during the interview. You must not smoke yourself. This is part of what was meant by maintaining the psychological advantage. Sure, you want a smoke, but he will want one much more. Let him finish his story and listen to every detail because he has prepared his story in advance. However, he does not know how much information you have developed in your investigation. Have him give you his complete background history.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY
Announces Its New Program For Police Personnel

Certificates may be earned by correspondence study in the following areas of criminology:

Introductory Studies:
Criminal Identification
Criminal Investigation
Criminal Law
Criminalistics
Homicide Investigations
Police Science

Advanced Studies:
Alcoholism & Drug Addiction
Criminal Psychology
Criminal Sociology
Insurance Investigations
Juvenile Delinquency
Penology

Certificate in Advanced Studies
The BSC Diploma in Criminology

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY
Box Five, Hanover, Massachusetts

You will probably already have most of this. Your advantage here is that you may find that he has lied about very insignificant items. When you question some particular point, he may start using profanity. Do not allow this. Point out that it is not necessary to degrade the conversation by the use of profanity; that you will not use it; that you would appreciate it if he would restrain himself while in your presence. Call him down if he shows any sign of anger. By the same token, you must also refrain from this. Now your subject will want a drink of water. Point out that before entering the room you offered him this privilege; that he refused it; and that he is not thirsty now but that his only reason for asking is because of the fact that his conscience is bothering him and he is seeking a means of relief. When this starts, you know that you have "struck a chord" and keep probing without any letup, because you are not playing a game; you are enforcing the law. Sink the blade even deeper. As mentioned previously, a wall of resistance surrounds the subject and you must now start probing to find a vulnerable spot. If I could tell you where this spot is, the job would be very simple. This situation differs with each individual and we must search diligently to find it. If he displays any emotions when you discuss his family or friends, you might begin with the sympathetic approach. Lean over close, lower your voice and talk quietly with him. Appeal to his common decency by pointing out that this is not the most serious crime that has ever been committed. Remind him that every man makes mistakes but that it takes a courageous man to stand up, look a fellow man in the face and admit that he has committed an error. Explain that you are only performing your duties in enforcing the law and that you know this is what he would want you to do. If he asks, "Can you help me?" tell him that he must first help himself—that the best thing which you could say for him in court before the judge and jury is that you have talked to him and that in your opinion, he has told the entire truth about the matter. Many times during the sympathetic approach, you will observe that your subject will start crying. If this happens, do not commit the unpardonable sin of laughing or belittling him. Just sink the blade a little deeper and, if necessary, cry with him for you are now on the road to obtaining a confession.

If you find that the wall is solid after the sympathetic approach, move on to the logical approach. You will find this quite necessary when dealing with a hardened criminal and in cases where the circumstantial evidence points directly to the guilt of the man being questioned. Ask him to examine his position and story. Point out that it "won't hold water." Show him why. Ask him how his story would look to a judge and jury. If you catch him in a lie and can prove it, do not hesitate to tell him so. You must be sure because you can't bluff this individual. Watch your suspect closely for any signs of guilt. When you see one such as sweating of hands, point out to him the fact that he has no control over this because he knows deep inside that he is not telling the truth. If once again the wall feels solid, you may try the aggressive approach. Raise your voice. You must be extremely careful here because you will notice that your subject will follow the pace you set and he may become more aggressive than you. If this happens, revert to the sympathetic approach until the situation is again under control.

Now, let's blow him up with the egotistical approach and appeal to his pride. Brag on him and tell him that of all the people involved, he is by far the nicest fellow, and that it is hard to understand how he could possibly become associated with the others. Tell him that you know of the many decent things he has done and that he is the only one who would have the guts to stand up and tell the truth. Watch for the breaking point, for it may come at any time. When you see it, drive hard and don't give him time to change his mind. If you don't do anything mentioned above, don't leave your suspect without asking him if he committed a crime. I have heard an investigator talk to a man over an hour and never ask him if he set the house on fire. Ask him! You may hear those unforgettable words, "Yes, sir, I did." He may never tell you otherwise. Also remember that your confession will not be worth the paper it is written on unless admissible in the criminal courts of your state. Therefore, avoid doing or saying anything that would cause an innocent man to confess.

If at this point you have taken exception to anything in this article, then you are interested in interrogation, and the motive behind its writing has been accomplished. Realizing the brevity of this, I hope that it will be used as the framework for expanding this aid in the field of criminal investigations. ★★★

Historic Courtroom Dramas

In the vast drama of history, some of the most fascinating scenes have been played in the courtrooms of the world – from ancient Greece to Medieval France, colonial New York to modern Nuremberg!

The great Athenian philosopher, Socrates, was accused of neglect of the Greek gods.

His actual "crime" was having political sympathies different from those of his accusers, but Socrates was convicted and sentenced to death by hemlock.

Although friends arranged a convenient escape (the door of his cell was deliberately left open), Socrates refused, holding that the verdict, although unjust, was handed down by a legitimate court, and had to be destroyed.

He died in 399 B.C. at the age of 70.

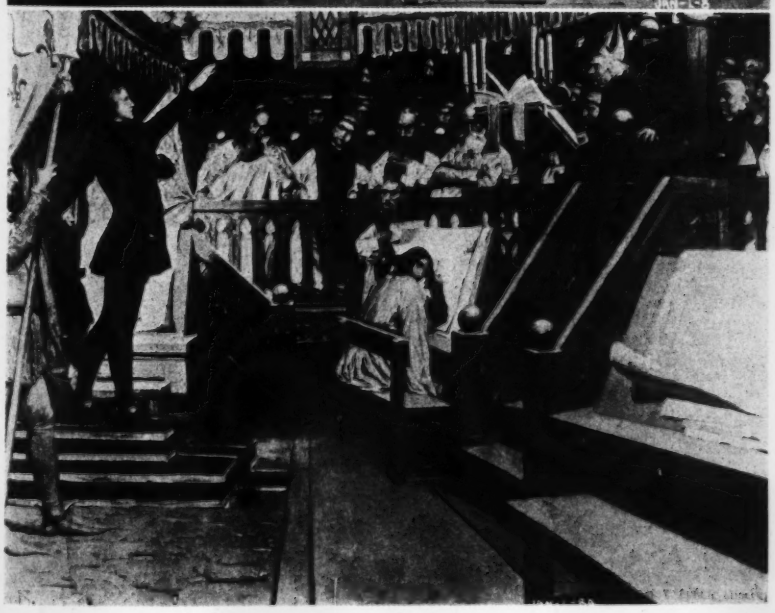
The trial to discredit Joan of Arc before the French people who regarded her as a Saint took place in the spring of 1431.

Authentic records of the court proceedings still exist. A judge who declared the trial irregular was imprisoned . . . others withdrew from the case.

After the tribunal handed down its decision—imprisonment for life—Joan was betrayed and burned alive as a witch at the age of 19 by the English and their French allies.

The Maid of Orleans, who had set out to "boot the English out of France" and preserve the sacred rite of annointing the French king at Reims, was cannonized by Benedict XV in 1920.

THE DEATH OF SOCRATES: One of the most famous trials in world history is that which resulted in the execution of the great Athenian philosopher, Socrates. In this famous painting by the French painter David, Socrates bids his friends be brave in their battle against injustice, just as he is brave in the face of death.



THE MAID OF ORLEANS: One of the two great French national heroes—or rather heroines—was Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, who battled against English invaders in the 15th Century. When she was captured by them, she refused to deny her country and her faith, and was burned alive as a witch.

Courtesy of Feature Magazine.

Oklahoma Is Going Professional

By James L. Robinson

Old as the hills is the ancient prescription for training a dog: "First, know more than the dog." But for some reason this lesson has never penetrated the thinking of voters and bosses of law enforcement officers in many communities.

After years of indecision, however, Oklahoma's legislature has joined that increasing number of states now convinced that law enforcement officers must know more than the criminal if they are to enforce the law. Under the sponsorship of some dynamic leaders in both houses, our current state legislature has taken its first real step toward upgrading law enforcement into a profession. As one enlightened and indignant legislator put it: "It takes six months to become a licensed barber, to be allowed to shear our locks. But law enforcement officers are entrusted with our liberties and the protection of our lives and property with no 'training' at all."

True, the new legislation didn't provide any money. But it did give official recognition to the principle involved. It did give official recognition to the need for basic and continuing education; recognition of the thesis that we can't outmaneuver the criminal without training and that we can't solve today's problems with yesterday's education or tomorrow's problems with today's education. And its sponsors did give notice that there will be more legislation one-and-one-half years hence.

Because of financial problems it was felt inexpedient to include appropriation in this bill. But companion legislation did authorize sheriffs to sell abandoned property after a year, with revenues earmarked for law enforcement education. Another bill clarified confusion in some governmental units by making it "crystal clear" that cities and counties *may* spend money, if they choose, for such educational projects.

"POLICE ACADEMY" LEGISLATION

The legislation referred-to established an Oklahoma "Police Academy" and was in the form of a joint resolution. It was so introduced to permit official recognition of the steadily increasing national (international) popularity of the series of in-service specialized seminars started by the University of Oklahoma's Southwest Center for Law Enforcement Education in 1954 and to call attention to the Center's new "out-of-this-world" four million dollar complex of buildings for Continuing Education. The new facility was initiated by the Kellogg Foundation and matched by the state legislature. This will be the new home of the Southwest Center and the new Oklahoma "Police Academy."

Because the Southwest Center seminars have more than established their merit and need by attracting over three thousand students from thirty-three states in the union, Washington, D.C., and four foreign nations since 1954, the resolution officially designated it as the site for a "police academy" program for Oklahoma officers. And plans are already being made to introduce additional legislation establishing a state certification program, a state agency to supervise it, and some sort of legislation to create a state "training" fund to assist in law enforcement education. The latest thinking indicates a preference for increased fines earmarked for police education, as is true in California. "Let the law violator help pay the cost of educating the law enforcement officers," is the concensus at the moment.

As an indication of the enthusiasm with which this legislative action was received, an Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education was formed and has had its first meeting. The council, original membership of which was designated by the Oklahoma Sheriff and Peace Officer's Association, has held its first meeting and made plans for monthly meetings. It consists of representatives of all organizations and agencies of the state directly involved in any form of law enforcement. It proposes to serve as an advisory body to the Southwest Center for Law Enforcement Education, as a research group to study what other states and universities are doing, and to work with the legislature in preparation of additional legislation to be introduced during the next session.

It has also held conferences with officials of the University of Oklahoma to discuss plans for inaugurating a credit program leading to a certificate and degree in police work, the second such program in the Southwest now that New Mexico State University is starting such a degree program this fall.

THE SPECIALIZED SEMINAR PROGRAM

It all started back in 1954 when O. K. Bivins, then Director of Oklahoma's Bureau of Investigation and now Executive Secretary of the Oklahoma Sheriff and Peace Officer's Association, suggested a regional Homicide

Address: Mr. James Robinson, Southwestern Center for Law Enforcement, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

Seminar. One of his agents, Ray Page, now Commissioner of Public Safety, had attended a Homicide Seminar at Harvard and was so impressed that he thought it ought to be made available at less expense to all law enforcement people in the southwest. The matter was discussed with University of Oklahoma officials and the seminar was held at the University School of Medicine in Oklahoma City.

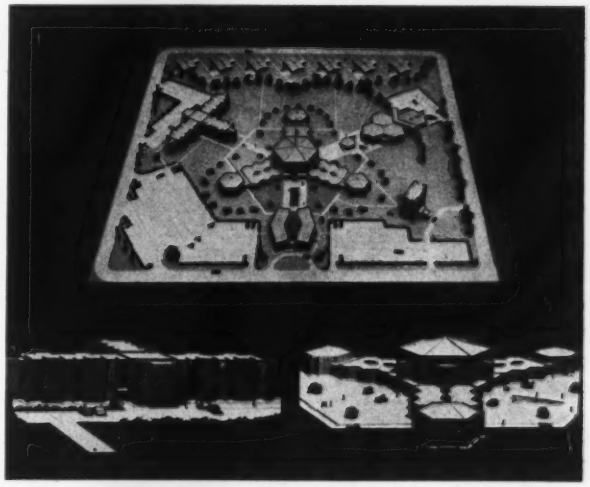
With such featured attractions as Dr. LeMoyne Snyder, internationally known lecturer, author, and medico-legal consultant; Dr. Harold Beddoe, now Chief Medical Examiner of the state of Rhode Island; Dr. Howard Hopps, then at the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine; and Dr. Herbert Lyle, Medical Examiner of Cincinnati, Ohio, the experiment was a success. It became an annual school.

Since no other university in the southwest was offering any such work at that time, it was decided to add an annual Southwestern Arson Investigation Seminar. Here, too, the cooperation of such internationally known experts as Dr. Richard Steinmetz of the Mutual Investigation Bureau; Brendan P. Battle of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; W. J. Davis, National Auto Theft Bureau; Raymond L. Straeter, Los Angeles fire department, and others made it an immediate hit.

So successful were these programs that another was added each year until, in 1960, there were more than a dozen such seminars on the schedule. In quick succession were added annual or bi-annual Seminars in Auto Theft Investigation, Polygraph Examination, Jail Security, Police Supervision, Police Administration, Juvenile Delinquency, and others.

Oklahoma's Governor J. Howard Edmondson, a former prosecution attorney, makes the new state "Police Academy" official with his signature as sponsors and co-authors of the legislation look on.

Standing (left to right): Robert L. Bailey, Senate; Mike McGrew, President, Oklahoma Sheriff and Peace Officer's Association; Ken Poyner and Leland Wolf, House.



Model reproduction of the University of Oklahoma's new $1 million facility for Continuing Education, new home of its law enforcement programs. The new facility was initiated by a Kellogg Foundation grant matched by the state legislature. Lower L—one of the housing units; Lower R—Assembly rooms and smaller conference rooms in arms extending out.

Without exception, enrollment increased each year and the number of states represented increased each year until the most recent Homicide Seminar, for instance, attracted over one hundred students from twenty-six states, including twelve from the Air Force O. S. I. out of Washington, D. C.

As indicated earlier, this series of highly specialized in-service seminars has expanded far beyond the Southwest region. More than three thousand students from thirty-three states, Washington, D. C., and four foreign nations is more than just a compliment to the top-level instruction and curriculum content. This wide participation has provided a rare opportunity for police from many areas to exchange views about goals and methods and problems; has tempered any "provincialism" that might have existed; and has improved communication between and among states and representatives of states. Many of those in attendance have testified that this value alone has been more than worth their time and expense. And it is now a matter of record that this cross fertilization of ideas about common problems has led to some changes in practices and many instances of increased interstate cooperation.

The international flavor was added for the first time five years ago through courtesy of Colonel Russell Snook of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. As administrator of the police education program of the International Cooperation Administration, students from Finland and the Philippines were attending school in Washington, D. C. Being interested in some one or more of our seminars held during their respective visits, permission was requested and granted that the seminars in question be included in their study program. The stu-

HAP HAZARD SEZ

According to the Internal Revenue Bureau, detectives aren't the only ones who made some clever deductions this last April.

dents from Canada and Mexico heard of the seminars through friends or through announcements in law enforcement journals of international circulation. What the "foreigner" may or may not have learned from us is not known. But there is no question about what our people learned from them.

THE NEW BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM

As indicated, most of the emphasis thus far has been on advanced and specialized courses rather than basic or fundamental courses for Oklahoma recruits, cadets, or men on-the-job with little or no training. It was this fact that motivated action by the Sheriff and Peace Officer's Association two years ago.

Revelations of a special Crime Study Commission back in 1954 appear to have made little impression on key leaders of the state. The then Governor Johnston Murray created the Commission by executive order and financed it out of his contingency fund. While many items of the report were controversial, the disgraceful part—so far as law enforcement is concerned—was not controversial. That was the section, by Dr. Gilbert Geis, Criminologist at the University of Oklahoma, reporting results of an objective and competent survey of law enforcement "training."

With returns from 84.6 per cent of the five hundred cities and towns (nearly 100 per cent of those above twenty-five hundred in population), it was discovered that only 13 per cent of all officers in cities between twenty-five and seventy-five hundred had ever had any kind of systematic organized training in law enforcement either before or after employment.

It is obviously futile to talk about "self-improvement" in a town with no merit system, no fringe benefits and a salary ceiling more suitable for an unskilled laborer than a professional. The picture was some brighter in the larger cities. But only in the metropolitan areas of Tulsa and Oklahoma City, where they have their own recruit training program, was there anything better than 85 per cent.

But who was to blame? Considering the low salaries paid, no one could seriously expect the officer himself to foot the bill. And most cities below seventy-five hundred had little money to send officers to schools out of state. The FBI, State Bureau of Investigation, and Highway Patrol did help some when they could by sponsoring week-end or one-day schools in various sections of the state and for limited coverage. But this was expensive and drained the manpower and energy of these organizations with minimal results. But so far as comprehensive and intensive course was concerned, there just wasn't any place to go within three hundred miles.

The University of Oklahoma was interested, of course, through its Extension Division. But—except for salaries of employees—the Extension Division (including the Southwest Center) had to pay its own way. Everything was tried to raise funds, i.e. foundations, private donors, civic groups, and the state legislature. But no one paid much attention.

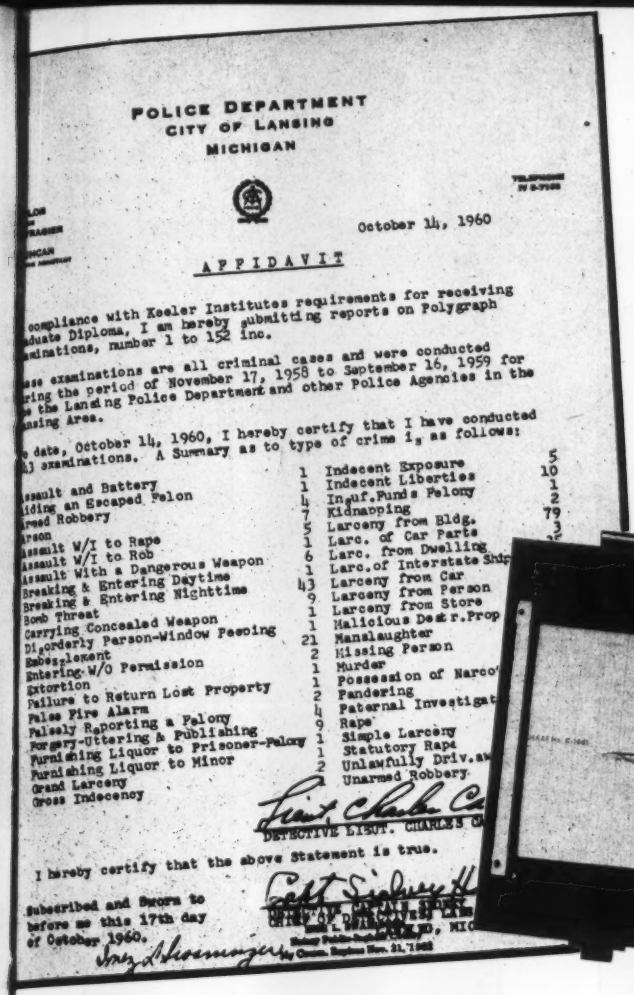
Except for the Highway Patrol Cadet School held for six weeks during the summer at irregular intervals, and a three-day seminar for new sheriffs and another for new county attorneys each two years, there were no basic training programs.

The first break-through was made last year when the University entered into an agreement with the Oklahoma City Police Department to co-sponsor a Cadet Training Program. While the University provided many members of the staff, the course was held in the education rooms of the Oklahoma City Police Department. But the course of study met the approval of the University and graduates of the four-week school did receive a Certificate of Completion from the University of Oklahoma signed by the school's President, Dean of Admissions and Records, and the Dean of Extension.

So pleased were the students and the Oklahoma City Police Department with the increased status resulting from University recognition, that a law enforcement committee started meeting to lay plans for a "police academy" primarily for those cities and towns so small that an in-service program is impossible. This resulted in half a dozen meetings from time to time, an official resolution by the Sheriff and Peace Officer's Association at its annual convention in January, the Joint Senate Resolution No. 13 in March, and now, the Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education.

Although the idea was so popular that several members of each house asked to be included as joint sponsors, the primary legislative authors were Robert Bailey in the Senate and Leland Wolf and Ken Poyner in the House. All three represent the area in which the University of Oklahoma is located.

What of the future? Well, that depends a lot on the Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education. But with the election of Robert R. Lester, Norman Chief of Police and former member of the Highway Patrol, as chairman of the group, and with O. K. Bivins now serving as Executive Secretary of the Sheriff and Peace Officer's Association, everything looks real rosy. The legislators involved are determined to introduce additional bills next term—bills designed to make law enforcement a profession in the state of Oklahoma. ★★★



POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF LANSING
MICHIGAN

October 14, 1960

AFFIDAVIT

compliance with Keeler Institutes requirements for receiving
aduate Diploma, I am hereby submitting reports on Polygraph
minations, number 1 to 152 inc.

ese examinations are all criminal cases and were conducted
ring the period of November 17, 1958 to September 16, 1959 for
the Lansing Police Department and other Police Agencies in the
nsing Area.

to date, October 14, 1960, I hereby certify that I have conducted
43 examinations. A Summary as to type of crime is as follows:

ssault and Battery	1	Indecent Exposure	5
iding an Escaped Felon	1	Indecent Liberties	10
rmed Robbery	4	Inf.Funds Felony	1
rson	7	Kidnapping	2
ssault W/I to Rape	5	Larceny from Bldg.	79
ssault W/I to Rob	1	Larc. of Car Parts	3
ssault With a Dangerous Weapon	6	Larc. from Dwelling	
reaking & Entering Daytime	1	Larc.of Interstate Shi	
reaking & Entering Nighttime	43	Larceny from Car	
omb Threat	9	Larceny from Person	
arrying Concealed Weapon	1	Larceny from Store	
isorderly Person-Window Peeping	1	Malicious Des.r.Prop	
bezzlement	21	Manslaughter	
ntering W/O Permission	2	Missing Person	
xtortion	1	Murder	
ailure to Return Lost Property	1	Possession of Narco'	
alse Fire Alarm	2	Pandering	
alsely Reporting a Felony	4	Paternal Investigat	
orgery-Uttering & Publishing	9	Rape	
urnishing Liquor to Prisoner-Felony	1	Simple Larceny	
urnishing Liquor to Minor	1	Statutory Rape	
rand Larceny	2	Unlawfully Driv.aw	
ross Indecency		Unarmed Robbery	

DETECTIVE LIEUT. CHARLES C

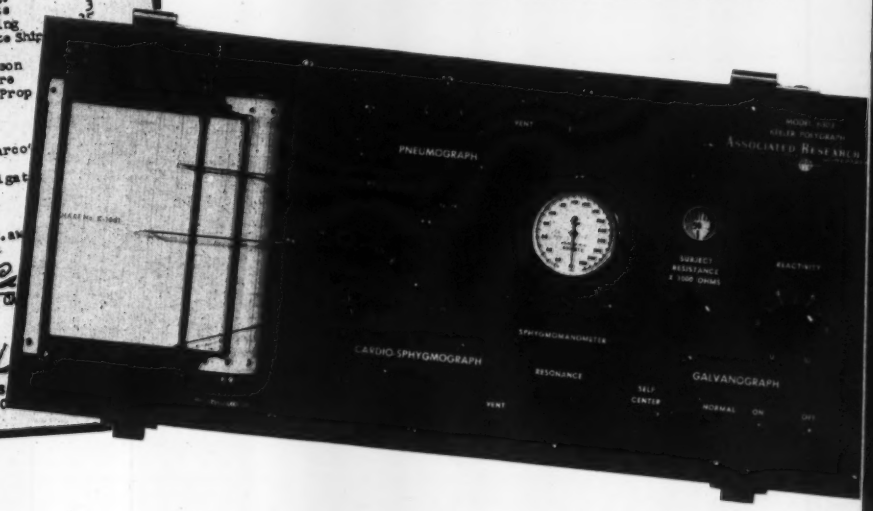
I hereby certify that the above Statement is true.

Subscribed and Sworn to
before me this 17th day
of October 1960.

The RECORD
of this
KEELER Polygraph

343 Interrogations

in Twenty-three Months!

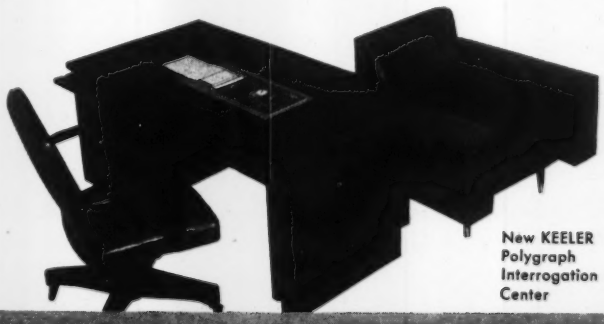


. . . is PROOF of Manpower Savings for YOU!

Many hundred, even thousands, of man hours are saved each year for progressive police departments with KEELER Polygraph Interrogations, such as those recorded by Detective Lieutenant Charles Carter.

His interrogations covered forty-six types of crimes, illustrating the wide range of investigations that are aided by use of the KEELER Polygraph. Records such as these prove that important man-hour savings are achieved with the polygraph in the solution of lesser crimes as well as in the more sensational cases.

If you would like more data on the polygraph and its application to your requirements, let us send you: The 1961 Edition of "The TRUTH", a manual giving actual case histories of polygraph lie detection.



New KEELER Polygraph Interrogation Center

6-35.10

KEELER Polygraph Div.
ASSOCIATED RESEARCH, INC.
3774 W. Belmont Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.

TEAR OFF and MAIL TODAY

Send me . . the "TRUTH", your new manual that gives actual case histories of polygraph lie detection and other information useful to law enforcement officers.

Name _____

Rank _____

Address _____

City _____ **State** _____

KEELER POLYGRAPH

COMBAT SHOOTING

POLICE FIREARMS — AMMUNITION — SHOOTING TECHNIQUES

Edited by Paul B. Weston

Aiming Point vs "Mass" Shooting

AIMING POINT vs. "MASS" SHOOTING

Some one is always messing around with silhouette targets. I've seen them with white centers, black centers, oval-shaped scoring rings, "X" marks for an aiming point, and one even had a human heart and lungs printed on it. This last one required about a year in medical school just to score it!

If this mayhem upon the poor silhouette target was pointed toward rewarding a shooter for hitting closer to the center of the target, it could be excused. However, most of these markings provide the combat shooter with an aiming point—a definite handicap to achieving superior skill at real life police marksmanship.

First, crooks and thieves do not have aiming points on their body—or their clothing. When a prowler is hiding behind a chimney on New York's First Avenue shooting at a cop, there's only a little bit of dark coat at which to shoot; and when an auto thief is hiding behind the fender of a car, and shooting at a California Highway Patrol officer, he's just a dark blotch alongside the silhouette of the car. No aiming points!

Training for combat shooting must be keyed to real life situations. Criminal adversaries of police officers do not have white or black centers, oval-shaped scoring rings, or visible delineations of their heart and lungs upon their outer clothing. All they present is an area or a mass upon which the officer can align his sights. It is certainly desirable that practice be fired upon targets that represent this type of real life target in order that the police officer can learn to shoot at the center of any mass, at any area of his opponent's body that may be exposed.

Second, anything a shooter can utilize as an aiming point during combat shooting practice will develop a basic defect common in bull's-eye target shooting and this is the attempt to be too precise in sighting and aiming the weapon. It is the attempt to be too precise when shooting a pistol that leads to "framing" the shot and this habit, in turn, leads to "flinching"—a pushing forward to meet the expected recoil. A shooter tries to fire the shot when he has his sights aligned perfectly, with each other and upon the target. Actually, he makes the gun go off when he wants it to fire. This sudden pressure on the trigger makes him aware it is about to fire, and he pushes his shooting arm forward to meet the expected recoil. It's simple, and it always happens.

Officers must practice upon a target that does not offer supportive therapy to a damaging shooting fault such as flinching. A policeman with a habit of flinching can become an officer who can miss the entire target area of a normal silhouette target at fifteen yards with little or no effort—and an officer who'll also miss his opponent in a gun fight!

Silhouette targets for combat shooting training should not look like a diagram in a school of butchering or an example of modernistic art. These targets should be unmarked. Combat shooting is concerned with aiming at the center of the mass of the target offered; and combat shooting is putting your bullets where you aim. Anything that mitigates against placing bullets where they must go if a policeman is to immobilize his opponent can be termed a definite handicap, and no one wants to be handicapped in a gun fight!

Address: Mr. Paul B. Weston, 4416 Ulysses Drive, Sacramento 25, Calif.

RICCOCHETS

A PRELIMINARY REPORT POLICE OFFICER SHOOTING DUTY

Attached herewith are portions of the data which has been extracted from the case studies collected at Los Angeles State College. This data, and the obvious questions it raises, is of a preliminary nature, and further study of the cases will focus on detailed examination of indicated tactical problems.

The Study—Beginning in 1959 students in Police Patrol classes at Los Angeles State College began to collect *detailed* case studies of police officers who had been shot (injury or fatality). No attempt was made to randomize the selection of these cases, as they were extremely hard to obtain. When the local cases, which were easily obtained by personal interview, were exhausted, it became necessary to proceed by correspondence on a nationwide basis.

Letters of request to the administrators of the largest law enforcement agencies produced virtually no response, and the same result was obtained by publishing a request for information in the professional journals. Many of the leading agencies refused cooperation, while a few, such as Kansas City, Indianapolis, Houston, the Indiana State Police, and the California Highway Patrol, cooperated extensively.

In the Spring of 1961, it was decided to discontinue the collection of these cases and evaluate those already collected. By elimination of several non-applicable cases, a group of 110 incidents involving 150 officers was selected for study. The results must be viewed with the consideration this this is a *pilot study*, based on a *small group of cases.*

SELECTED DATA OF INTEREST

Circumstances of Shooting—While many officers feel that dealing with suspects in vehicles causes the greatest exposure hazard, the study indicates this is not true. Only 18% of the officers were shot while approaching stopped vehicles, and only 3% were shot in vehicle pursuits. It is of interest to note that 28% of the officers were shot while dealing with *criminals in buildings.*

Other percentages of interest are the 5% that were shot by *criminals in custody*, and the fact that 14% were shot while trying to arrest criminals who were in the act of committing a crime, which was *known* to the officer prior to his approach.

Question

Is as much police training time devoted to the subject of removing criminals from buildings as is devoted to handling suspects in vehicles?

Shooting Distance—Over 80% of the officers shot were within 50 feet of their assailants, 54% were within 25 feet, and 43% were within 15 feet. Only 10% of the shootings occurred at distances over 50 feet, and approximately 10% at distances which could not be determined.

Question

Should police officers be combat trained on reduced size silhouettes at 25 yards (as in most Police courses) or should they be trained on life-size silhouettes at 15 yards?

Officer's Ability to Return Fire—Only 46% of the officers shot were able to return the suspect's fire. It is of interest to note that these officers were almost entirely distributed among the 60% who were shot with a .38 or smaller caliber weapon. Only a few officers shot with larger caliber pistols or shotguns were able to return the suspect's fire. It is of interest to note that 61% of those officers shot with a .38 or lesser caliber were shot with a .38 S&W Special.

Question

Is the .38 S&W Special an adequate man stopper—when in the hands of a criminal, it does not disable the officer to the extent that he cannot return the criminal's fire?

Number of Shots Fired—When studying the group of officers who were able to return the criminal's fire, the *number* of shots they were able to return showed an interesting pattern.

EXTRACT OF DATA

Number of Shots	*Number of Officers*
1	7
2	13
3	7
4	1
5	10
6	20
7	1
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	2

The large number of officers that emptied their revolvers (a number of departments still require their officers to leave empty the chamber under the hammer) is significant.

Captain Oran E. Caudell of the Miami Police Department, far right, is shown receiving his diploma at graduation exercises June 7 for the 67th session of the FBI National Academy in Washington, D. C. U. S. Deputy Attorney General Byron R. White makes the presentation while Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, far left, and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, look on. Capt. Caudell is the sixth Miami officer to graduate from the Academy. —Miami-Metro News Bureau Photo

Question

Would police officers who are involved in gun fights be more effective if their weapons had a greater capacity?

Time and Day of Shooting—This pilot study indicated that week ends were not as dangerous as week days. For instance, Saturday and Sunday combined accounted for only 19% of the shootings, while Monday and Tuesday *each* accounted for 17% of the shootings.

With relation to time of shooting, if we assume that the hours of darkness and daylight may be indicated by the period of 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., and 6:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m., we may say that 33 officers were shot during daylight as compared to 94 shot during darkness (the time of shooting could not be determined for 23 of the officers shot). With respect to those shot during the 12 hours of darkness, the period 8:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. accounted for 78% of the shootings. The single most critical hour was 11:00 p.m. to midnight.

Question

Is information of this type valuable in dispatching or distribution of the patrol force?

One-Man vs. Two-Man Cars—The results of this pilot study follow those of Kirkwood and other researchers. Only 27% of the officers studied were alone at the time they were shot. The other 73% were accompanied by one or more other officers. Some leap on statistics such as these to strengthen arguments for one-man cars.

In any such discussion, these statistics are attacked by the argument that far more officers work with a partner than alone; hence the number shot while accompanied is naturally far greater. Another argument advances the theory that there is no way of determining how many criminals have been deterred from firing at officers because they were patrolling in pairs rather than alone.

Those departments which do not have a complete one-man car system, usually use two-man cars during the hours of darkness. The above arguments should be evaluated to some extent, then with the chronological distribution of officers, and the time at which they were shot (see earlier section).

Question

Are officers working alone any more liable to be shot than those working with a partner?

Condition of Suspects—Although the condition of 33% of the subjects could not be determined, 7% had been drinking, 10% were mentally disturbed, and 50% were apparently normal. No officers were known to be shot by persons under the influence of narcotics.

Question

Does the procedure for release or control of mentally ill persons endanger police officers?

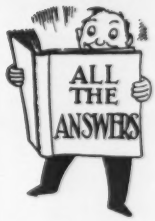
FURTHER STUDIES

As other cases are received they will, of course, be included in the detailed evaluation of material. Studies which will follow are listed below:

1. A tactical study of shootings involved in vehicle occupant control.
2. A tactical study of shootings involved in removing suspects from buildings.
3. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the .38 S&W Special as a police service cartridge.
4. A tactical and equipment study involving officers shot with their own sidearms.

Reports resulting from these studies will be made available to any agency on request, whether or not they contributed to the project. Address all such requests to:

Department of Police Science and Administration
Los Angeles State College
5151 State College Drive
Los Angeles 32, California ★★★



Manual of Rules and Regulations for Small Police Departments

By Robert H. Christian

NOTE: This is the third part of a series of three articles, material for which was compiled by Mr. Christian, for use as a "Manual" for small police departments.

PART III

V. *Miscellaneous Related Duties*—In a small community the police department is actually the main department with personnel who reach all limits of the community more often than any other group. It is therefore necessary that every member of the police department perform other miscellaneous duties which appear to be somewhat unrelated to police business. Actually these miscellaneous duties are police business if it is remembered that a police officer's duty is to maintain the peace of the community and safeguard all laws of the community.

(a) Ice Control: When cold weather prevails and rain or snow make streets slipper with ice coatings, the duty officer shall inform the maintenance foreman, service foreman or whichever person may be in charge of the community service department, road department, highway department, etc. as the case may be. The duty officer will be the first to notice the bad road conditions and is the most logical person to notify the road crew. The duty officer shall make a written report to the Chief any time road crew does not report to the aforementioned notification.

(b) Building Permits: Every duty officer shall be alert to notice any new construction in the community, while on routine patrol. Whenever new construction is under way and a permit sign is not on display the duty officer shall inquire, of the workmen, as to whether a permit has been obtained. If no permit has been obtained the duty officer shall inform the workmen that all work must stop until a permit is issued. If a permit has been issued the duty officer shall inform the workmen that a permit sign must be displayed in a prominent place obvious to any observer passing by. In all cases where construction is in progress and no permit has been issued, a brief written report shall be made to the building commissioner

(c) Advertising Signs: Every member of the police department shall be familiar with local signs which are being erected with a permit. The same action shall be taken as stated for building (b) above. In all cases where a sign is observed that has been erected and where said sign is in violation of the sign ordinance, the duty officer shall make written report to the building commissioner who shall then handle the incident.

(d) Storm Drainage: When storm water drainage ditches exist at roadsides in lieu of storm sewers, the duty officer shall be alert to observe persons who are in any way impeding or diverting the flow of water by installing sewer tiles, earth fill, etc. Where such an incident shall occur the duty officer shall stop the procedure and inform the party at fault to contact the building commissioner for further instructions.

Discipline

Unfortunately there are non-conformists in all walks of life. It is also unfortunate that non-conformist law enforcement agents can not be tolerated in any department. Some men have police talent but because they are lazy unwilling, and/or just will not control themselves properly, they cannot be tolerated in a police department. It is not enough that a man can handle a gun well, detect or investigate crime efficiently, etc. A man must comply willingly with ALL rules and regulations of the department. Proper discipline is a prime ingredient in making a good police agency. A police department is a military organization and discipline really promotes high standards and high morales. To advance the reputation of the department proper performance should merit praise and dereliction must be corrected.

In a small department primary discipline is the duty of the Chief alone who must act immediately and equitably whenever misconduct is discovered. Any legislative person or group who receive, accept, usurp, or in any way achieve the power or duty of dispensing primary discipline to the members of a law enforcement agency, do a very great disservice to the agency. They do not have the knowledge, background, or continuity of service to properly dispense primary discipline.

Discipline Procedure

Any policeman who becomes aware of any alleged violation of State law, community ordinance or department

Address: Mayor Robert H. Christian, Municipal Building, 10151 Springfield Pike, Village of Woodlawn, Cincinnati 15, Ohio.

rules and regulations, by a fellow policeman, shall report such violation to the Chief.

Any policeman who becomes aware of a violation as stated above shall not discuss the subject with any other fellow officer or person other than the Chief.

To insure the equal and just treatment of disciplinary problems all violations shall be divided into two categories.

I. *Major Violations*—shall be violations which, in the opinion of the Chief, should be referred to higher authority for final action. In this case the Chief shall:

(a) Review the case acquiring as many facts as possible.
(b) Interview the alleged violator and get his story.
(c) Make a written report to the Mayor (City Manager), or other higher authority depending on the legal organization of the community.
(d) The report shall include name of alleged violator, the violation, facts of the case, names of witnesses, and recommendation of action to be taken.

Note—Disciplinary action by the Mayor or City Manager as case may be, shall be limited to the following,

(a) Reprimand.
(b) Special assignments.
(c) Suspension of maximum of ten days.
(d) Cancellation of off days, maximum of six.
(c) Combination of any two or more of the above.
(f) Recommendation to legislative authority for dismissal.
(g) Return case to Chief for final disposition.

It shall be a department rule that a violator must accept the final action of the Mayor or City Manager, to submit his resignation. In cases where dismissal is recommended, the Mayor or City Manager shall request the legislative authority to make final disposition of the case.

II. *Minor Violations*—shall be violations which, in the opinion of the Chief, need not be referred to higher authority for final action. In this case the Chief shall:

(a) Review the case acquiring as many facts as possible.
(b) Interview the alleged violator and any witnesses.
(c) Make a written report to the Mayor or City Manager as case may be.
(d) Dispense the disciplinary action if the alleged violation is affirmed.

Note—Disciplinary action by the Chief shall be limited to the following,

(a) Special assignments.
(b) Reprimand.
(c) Suspension for maximum of three days.
(d) Cancellation of off days, maximum of one.
(e) Combination of two or more of the above.

If the violator does not concur in the disciplinary action taken by the Chief and refuses the penalty, the Chief shall make a report and handle the case as a Major Violation.

In all cases the Chief shall provide a complete record of the case in the personal file of the individual involved.

★★★

SUBMERGED CAR STUDY

In the last issue of POLICE, it was announced that the Michigan State Police, American Red Cross and Indiana University would conduct a study of surbmerged automobiles. The preliminary findings have just been released.

Purpose of the study was to learn what happens to cars when they plunge into deep water and how occupants can extricate themselves. The following observations were made by representatives of the agencies conducting the tests:

1. A vehicle with all windows closed will float for a longer time than a car with one or more windows open, thus providing a greater chance of escape or rescue.

2. Vehicles with the engine in the front will descend engine first at a steep angle.

3. Doors cannot be opened until water pressure inside the vehicle is equal to that outside.

4. Vehicles entering the water on their wheels remain afloat for varying times. The tighter the car, the longer it will remain afloat.

5. The use of a safety belt will increase the chances a person has to survive the initial impact in the water.

6. In a vehicle floating on the surface with wheels down, the best escape technique is through the open windows before the water reaches window level.

7. If the vehicle sinks too rapidly for the occupant to escape while it is still on the surface, it is suggested that the occupant move to the rear of the passenger compartment to be able to breath the trapped air while planning escape. At this time he can escape by:

a. Opening the nearest window.

b. Opening a door, if the water pressure inside is equal to the outside pressure.

c. Pushing out the rear window. Rear windows are usually made of tempered glass. This glass can be broken under water with a hammer or wrench.

Because of its nature, the glass will disintegrate when its surface is pierced.

8. Occupants should be aware that water rushing into the vehicle through an open window at the moment the window goes below the surface makes escape extremely difficult. It is better to wait until the water in the car is above the upper level of the window. This will occur rapidly.

9. If the vehicle is floating on the surface with all its windows closed, it appears that the best way for a rescuer to get into the passenger compartment is through a window. The rear window will probably offer the best opportunity. A hammer or similar strong pointed implement can be used to break tempered glass.

10. Rescuers attempting to enter a vehicle through open windows should be aware of the suction created by the force of water through the window, while the car is filling at the time the window disappears below the surface.

11. When rescuing a person from a station wagon with its windows closed, the rescuer should, if possible, open the tail gate. Persons trapped in a station wagon will probably have a better chance to escape if the tail gate can be opened manually from the inside. ★★★

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

The American Society of Criminology will hold their annual joint Conference with the AAAS Friday and Saturday, December 29th and 30th, 1961 in the Onyx Room of the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, Colorado. Direct all inquiries to the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, 115-117 West 42nd Street, New York City 36, New York.

Estimating the Time of Death

By Edward L. Breazeale and Eugene F. Suarez

About the Authors: *Mr. Braezeale, received B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Arizona with majors in Chemistry & Soils and Bacteriology and Chemistry. From 1936 to 1946 he was Assistant and Senior Bacteriologist-Chemist for the Arizona State Laboratories. From 1946 to 1957 he served as Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Arizona Experimental Station in Tucson. The author served with the United States Army in the Medical and Toxicology Research Department, and is presently Director of the Arizona Serological Laboratories, and at the same time is affiliated with the Pima County Sheriff's office.*

Mr. Suarez holds a B.S. in Public Administration from the University of Arizona. He is now with the Pima County Sheriff's Office in the position of Chief, I.D., a position he has held for the past eight years.

The following article is intended to bring to the attention of the police officer this particular method of estimating time of death, and point out it's uses in criminal investigations.

The problem of establishing the time of death of a body is often important in a criminal investigation. Frequently the question of guilt hinges on this one factor and it may also direct the line of investigation. In the Southwest there are conditions not found elsewhere, such as extremely low humidity and elevated air temperatures during the summer months. These factors alter the physical characteristics of a body rendering many of the usual syndromes of little value.

There have been numerous methods proposed for estimating the time of death. Body heat loss, rigor mortis, cellular decomposition, stomach contents, etc., have all been used. Most of these methods are only an "educated guess" at best, since environmental conditions will affect all such observed phenomenon. This is particularly true in an environment similar to that found in the Southwest.

Address: Mr. Edward L. Braezeale, Arizona Serological Laboratories, P.O. Box 4133, Tucson, Arizona. Mr. Eugene F. Suarez, Pima County Sheriff's Office, Tucson, Arizona.

There have been several excellent articles over the past few years on this subject in the *Journal of Forensic Science*. A brief review of these articles will be given, not in the thought of criticism, but rather in the light of comparison.

Lyle and Cleveland[1] reported on the evaluation of the loss of body heat following death. Their conclusions are that the heat loss from a body is affected by numerous factors such as environment, site chosen to record the temperatures, state and rate of putrifaction, etc. They summarize their findings as follows:

> "The time of death can not be determined by measurements of heat loss within satisfactory limits when death has occurred more than twenty-four hours previously, or where there are only a few degrees difference between the environmental and body temperatures."

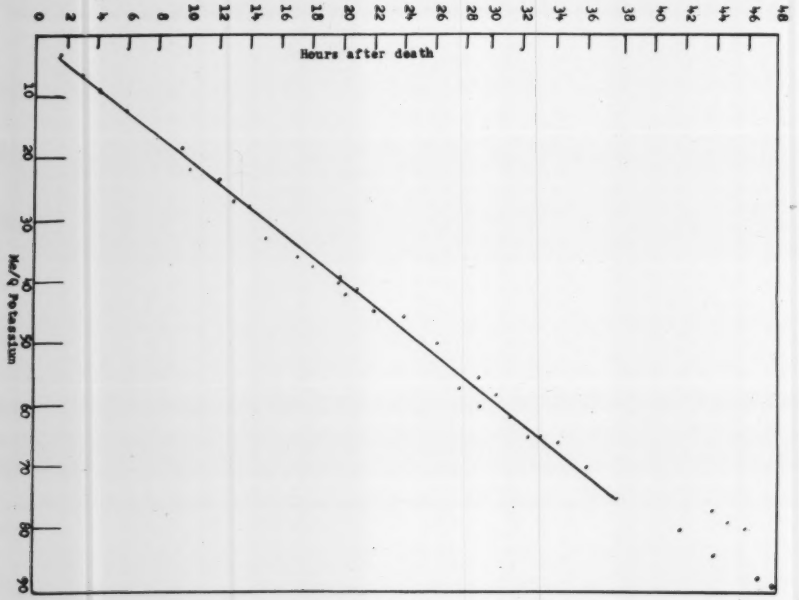
This summary makes temperature readings of little value in areas where during the summer months the environmental temperature may be above the temperature of a living body.

The article by F. E. Camps[2] proposes the use of the rate of serum enzymic decay as a time table. He used Glucose-6-phosphotase and phenyl-phosphotase as the indicators, and claims an accuracy of 0.5%. He does not state over what period, but refers to "the first few hours after death." The method appears to have a good deal of merit. In the same volume of the journal referred to above Lyle, Stemmer and Cleveland[3] present a summary of the various methods in common use today. Their over all conclusions are:

1. "The exact time of death can not be determined by visual or mannual examination of a dead body."
2. "The fewer the variable factors

TABLE I

Sample Number	Hours After Death	Meq K	Sample Number	Hours After Death	Meq K
1	1¾	3.5	22	24½	45
2	3	6.0	23	26¼	50.1
3	4¼	7.5	24	27½	57
4	6	12.0	25	29	55.7
5	8¼	16.2	26	29	60.0
6	9½	18.5	27	30	58
7	10	21.3	28	31	61.9
8	12	23.2	29	32	65.1
9	13	26.8	30	33	65.0
10	14	27.2	31	34	65.8
11	15	30.0	32	36	70.8
12	15	33.0	33	38	75
13	17	35.5	34	42	80.0
14	18	37.1	35	43	84.2
15	19½	40.3	36	43¾	77.6
16	19½	39.1	37	45½	84.5
17	20	42.5	38	46	85.0
18	21	41.0	39	47	88.0
19	22	44.8	40	49½	89.0
20	24	45.5			
21	24½	45	Control	Average	3.55



and the greater the number of body changes evaluated the greater will be the accuracy of the estimated time of death."

3. "Anti-mortem activity and post mortem handling play an important part in any physical change."

These investigators stress the point that any figure offered as to the time of death must be considered only as an "estimated time rather than an exact time."

Majoska[4] reports the variance in the estimated time of death and the true time in a case from Honolulu. In this particular case the child had been digested in 5% sodium hydroxide.

There are numerous articles in standard text books that have not been discussed. The reader is referred ot Gonzales' *Legal Medicine, Pathology and Toxicology,*[5] Gradwohl's *Legal Medicine,*[6] Peterson, Haines and Webster *Legal Medicine and Toxicology,*[7] and Webster's *Legal Medicine.*[8] All have excellent discussions on the visual and manual changes occurring after death and methods of estimating the time of death.

An article in the *Journal of Forensic Science* by Murray and Hordynsky entitled "Potassium Levels in Cerebrospinal Fluid and Their Relation to Duration of Death"[9] discusses the use of the rate of diffusion of potassium into the cisternal spinal fluid as a yard stick for establishing the time of death of an individual. This method is based on the rate of movement of potassium from the blood and tissues into the spinal fluid. It is a known scientific fact that such a movement occurs up to about forty-eight hours after death, at which time it appears to have reached equilibrium. These investigators in their report showed this rate of diffusion to be a straight line function of time up to about thirty hours. After this time interval it became inaccurate and of little value.

METHODS

With the work previously mentioned[9] in mind, samples of cisternal spinal fluid were collected prior to the embalming and autopsy by a pathologist. The specimens were collected by using a spinal needle to withdraw the sample which was placed under refrigeration at 4-6° C. within a few minutes. The spinal fluid was analysed, using a Beckman Model B. Spectrophotometer and flame attachment, burning an oxygen-acetylene mixture. The potassium line at 760 Angstrom units was the emission line studied. Analyses were made within three to four hours after collection. The control (0 hours) specimens were run on samples collected for studies from living persons and submitted for other examinations. None of the specimens were collected from bodies that had died from high fevers, and all were from adults. The exact cause of death was not recorded. The analytical results are given in Table I, expressed as milliequivalents of potassium per liter of fluid.

From the graphic representation of the results, it will be seen that there is a gradual straight line increase in the potassium content of the cisternal spinal fluid up to about thirty-eight hours after death. Beyond this time the rate of diffusion decreases and is no longer a mathematical function of time.

CONCLUSIONS

From the analytical data presented the use of the concentration of potassium in the cisternal spinal fluid is an accurate method of estimating the time of death up to thirty-eight to forty hours. Beyond this time it becomes more of an estimate. This work confirms that done by Murray & Hordynsky[9] and reported in *Forensic Science.* However, our data indicates that it is accurate over a longer range than these authors reported.

One word of caution is given. Samples to be of value should be refrigerated to 4-5° C. soon after collection to prevent the loss of potassium by metabolic processes. The individual curve should be established by the chemist who will analyse the specimens to eliminate the personal variation and technique.

REFERENCES

1 Lyle, H. P. and Cleveland, F. B.: Determination of the Time of Death by Body Heat Loss, *Journal of Forensic Science,* Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 11, 1956.

2 Camps, Frederick E.: Establishment of the Time of Death—A Critical Assessment, *Ibid,* Vol. 4, No. 1, p. 73, 1959.

3 Lyle, H. P., Stemmer, K. L. and Cleveland, F. B.: Determination of the Time of Death, *Ibid,* Vol. 4, No. 2, p. 167, 1959.

4 Majoska, A. V.: The Determination of the Time of Death in the Case of Suspected

(Continued from page 50)

Infanticide, *Ibid*, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1960.

5 Gonzales, T. A., et al: *Legal Medicine, Pathology & Toxicology*, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1957.

6 Gradwohl, R. B. H.: *Legal Medicine*, C. V. Mosby, 1952.

7 Peterson, F., Haines, W. S. and Webster, R. W.: *Legal Medicine & Toxicology*, Vols. I & II, W. B. Sanders & Company, 1923.

8 Webster, R. W.: *Legal Medicine & Toxicology*, W. B. Sanders, 1930.

9 Murray, Edward F. and Hordynsky, Walter: Potassium Levels in Cerebrospinal Fluid and Their Relation to Duration of Death *Journal of Forensic Science*, Vol. 3, No. 4, p. 480. ★★★

(Continued from page 12)

lands), CII November 14, 1953, 429.

Weekenstoo, H. J.: Dogs in the Service of the Dutch State Police, *International Criminal Police Review*, VI October, 1951, 282; and November, 1951, 322.

Peru

Segovia, Miguel Angel: The Training of Police Dogs, *Revista Policial Del Perú* (Peru), XX November-December, 1951, 55; January-February, 1952, 43; March-April, 1952, 75; and XXI July-August, 1952, 98.

Spain

Lozano, Rafael Giron: Training Place for Police Dogs in Spain, *Guardia Civil* (Spain), XI July, 1954, 59,

de Mena, L.: Police Dogs, *Policiá Armada y de Trafico* (Spain), XI November, 1952, 18.

Ruano, Buenaventura López: The Various Classifications of Breeds of Dogs, *Guardia Civil* (Spain), XVII Number 191, 1960, 61.

Ruano, Buenaventura López: Training Dogs for Police Work, *Guardia Civil* (Spain), XVI Number 181, 1959, 63; and Number 184, 1959, 66.

Sweden

Fjelner, H.: Police Dogs in the Swedish Police Force, *Nordisk Kriminalteknisk Tidsskrift* (Sweden), XXIV Number 5, 1954, 49.

Holmstrom G.: A Sexual Offender Arrested Thanks to Jackie, A Swedish Police Dog, *Nordisk Kriminalteknisk Tidsskrift* (Sweden), XXV Number 2, 1955, 13.

Janze, Sven-Erik: Dogs in the Swedish Police, *Nordisk Kriminalteknisk Tidsskrift* (Sweden), XXIV Number 11, 1954, 133.

Johansson, E. O. U.: Doughty Deeds of the Stockholm Police Dogs, *Nordisk Kriminalteknisk Tidssdrift* (Sweden), XXIV Number 5, 1954, 53.

Switzerland

Experiments by the Bern Cantonal Police, in the Use of Police Dogs, *Le Fonctionnaire de Police* (Switzerland), XXXIV November 10, 1953, 326.

Frank: The Use of Police Dogs, *Le Fonctionnaire de Police* (Switzerland), XXXIII July 10, 1952, 197.

REWARD

WANTED FOR ARMED ROBBERY

On March 17 a man held up a large loan office in an Eastern City. Minutes after the robbery, this composite picture of the holdup man was produced by a police IDENTI-KIT operator from descriptions given by the victims. Reproductions of the composite were printed in local newspapers, shown on TV news broadcasts and circulated to police bureaus.

Result—*Holdup man picked up within 36 hours—identified by victims—confession obtained.*

How—IDENTI-KIT SYSTEM© provides special instruction and training in turning verbal descriptions into a full-face, eye-level drawing likeness of any person in the world. Composite pictures are easily reproduced, may be transmitted by word or wire through a code to other IDENTI-KIT operators.

REWARD is your satisfaction in speeding apprehension of wanted criminals—improved record for your department—public recognition of police efficiency through use of modern methods. The IDENTI-KIT SYSTEM is proved in the field by law enforcement agencies in the United States and foreign countries.

IDENTI-KIT operators are qualified at no cost or obligation for interested departments through our regular schools of instruction. IDENTI-KIT SYSTEM schools of instruction are conducted in areas where interest justifies. Ample field trial period provided free.

IDENTI-KIT DIVISION

A textron COMPANY

For complete information on the Identi-Kit System or Visual Identification, wire Identi-Kit Division, Townsend Company, 805 S. Grand Avenue, Santa Ana, Calif.

Townsend Company

Established 1816

Executive Offices

Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania

United States Patent No. 2,974,426 · Identi-Kit® System ©1960 Townsend Company · Applies to Identi-Kit® Materials.

ACADEMY FOR SCIENTIFIC INTERROGATION · TRUTH THROUGH SCIENCE

To establish and maintain a standard of ethics and professional qualifications

POLYGRAPH and INTERROGATION

Legal Aspects of the Polygraph

By Thomas F. Adams

About the Author: *The author holds the rank of Sergeant with the Police Department of Santa Ana, headed by the able Chief of Police, Edward J. Allen. He has been with the department for seven years and is presently assigned as Training Supervisor in the Training and Inspections Bureau.*

Sgt. Adams is an accredited instructor in the field of Police Science and during his off-duty hours, serves as an instructor with Santa Ana College. He graduated from the first Polygraph Institute at Long Beach State College in 1960, and is a qualified polygraph examiner.

I have prepared this paper in the form of an instructor's guide for teaching the subject to a class of examiners already in the field of scientific interrogation, or advanced students preparing to enter the field of lie detection by means of the polygraph. Because of the increased utilization of the polygraph in modern police work as well as in private enterprise, I believe this material should also be presented to all police officers, investigators, security personnel and others who by nature of their profession turn to the polygraph examiner for assistance in lie (or truth) detection.

There is much more information on this subject which could take many hours of lecture time to cover, but the material contained in this paper is presented so as to adequately and comprehensively instruct the course in six to ten hours.

The instructor and his students should have access to Volumes I and II of the *Academy Lectures on Lie Detection* published in 1957 and 1958 by Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois; and the 1961 edition of *Lie Detection and Criminal Interrogation* by Fred E. Inbau and John E. Reid, published by the Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore.

Address: Sergeant Thomas F. Adams, Police Department, Santa Ana, California.

INTRODUCTION

"The lie-detector can't be used in court, can it?" is the question most frequently asked of the polygraph examiner. The person asking the question is usually the subject about to be examined, but it sometimes comes from experienced police officers and investigators.

The answer is a qualified one, at least from this examiner. No. The expert cannot testify in court that he conducted a polygraph examination, found the defendant or witness to be lying or telling the truth, and he is, therefore, guilty or innocent, whichever the case may be. This would be setting up the examiner as judge and jury, which is most definitely not the role intended for the polygraph examiner, nor one he chooses to assume. The polygraph lie-detector is a scientific instrument to be used as an investigative aid for the police, the courts, the prospective employe, the attorney, and whomever else it might serve. It should be looked upon as such an aid, nothing more.

What value would it be for the polygraph examiner to testify in court that the defendant was telling the truth, and should therefore be adjudged innocent or truthful? If the examiner interprets his charts prior to the trial as "no deception indicated" (never "guilty" or "not guilty," as this is the function of the judge and jury), the defendant will probably be released with no charges filed, unless

there is sufficient evidence independent of the examination to justify the charge and to build a prima facie case against the defendant.

If the polygraph examiner's opinion is "deception indicated," this gives the investigator the moral support he needs to assure him he has the right man (or woman) and he can concentrate his efforts toward collecting evidence and making his case in a more definite direction rather than chasing down innumerable dead-end possibilities in various directions.

We are going to cover in this course the legal aspects of the lie-detector, or polygraph, in two parts: I, Legal History and Status of the Lie-Detector in Court, and II, Rights of the Subject.

I. Legal History and Status of the Lie-Detector

A. 1923. The first time the lie-detector was an issue in court was in the Federal case of Frye v. U. S., in which the accused sought to use the lie-detector in his defense to a charge of murder.

The lie-detector used in this particular case was William M. Marston's "systolic blood pressure test," which amounted to a periodic and discontinuous reading of blood pressure during the questioning process. The device used was the ordinary sphygmomanometer, which is used for taking blood pressure readings. This is considerably different than the three-phase polygraph most commonly in use today.

The opinion of the court, which is still used by other courts as a precedent, was:

> "Just when a scientific principle or discovery crosses the line between the experimental and demonstrable stages is difficult to define. Somewhere in the twilight zone the evidential force of the principle must be recognized, and while courts will go a long way in admitting expert testimony deduced from a well recognized scientific principle or discovery, the thing from which the deduction is made must be sufficiently established to have gained general acceptance in the particular field in which it belongs.
>
> "We think the systolic blood pressure deception test has not yet gained such standing and scientific recognition among physiological and psychological authorities as would justify the courts in admitting expert testimony deduced from the discovery development, and experiments thus far made."

B. 1933. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin upheld the ruling of a lower court in denying use of the lie-detector (in this case the Keeler Polygraph) by the defendant to prove the truthfulness of an alibi to a charge of robbery. The court stated:

> "although the instrument may have some utility at present, or may ultimately be of great value in the administration of justice . . . a too hasty acceptance of it during this stage of development may bring complications and abuses that would overbalance whatever utility it may be assumed to have."
>
> State v. Bohner, 210 Wis. 651, 246 N. W. 314 (1933)

C. 1938. Two New York cases involved admissibility of lie-detector evidence and Father Walter G. Summers' psychogalvanometer, which he called a Pathometer. (This device records only electro-dermal response, and is the least valid of the three components of the polygraph.)

1. In the first case, the trial court admitted into evidence the testimony of Father Summers as to the results of the lie detector test, which he claimed to be "effectively 100% efficient." The jury was permitted to consider the opinion of Summers in finding the defendant not guilty of robbery. This was only a trial court and was not binding upon the higher courts.
   People v. Kenny, Misc. 51, 3 N.Y. Supp. (2d) 348 (1938)
2. The second case involving the lie detector question that year was passed upon by an appellate court. In a murder case the trial court denied the defendant permission to be tested by Father Summers with his Pathometer. The court stated that despite the view taken earlier in the Kenny case, the validity of the pathometer test had not been sufficiently well-established to warrant its judicial acceptance. The Court of Appeals upheld the ruling of the trial court, but made no mention of the Kenny case.
   People v. Forte, 167 Misc. 868, 4 N. Y. Supp. 2d 913, 279 N.Y. 204, 18 N.E. (2d) 31 (1938)

D. 1942. In a manslaughter case the Michigan Supreme Court upheld a trial court ruling refusing to admit the

A message of the utmost importance from the

WORLD'S FOREMOST SCHOOL of LIE DETECTION—

Results with the polygraph are reaching degrees of accuracy unheard of only ten years ago. By far, most of the credit goes to the advancement of the polygraph examiner's technique. Proof of this is best seen when comparisons are made by examiners schooled in the old methods . . . after attending our seminars on technique improvement.

At *The National Training Center of Lie Detection* all the non-practical subject matter has been trimmed away in favor of developing the latest, more useful, more productive skills.

Write or call Mr. F. P. Stone, Registrar, today for our latest Bulletin. Find out why more and more Federal, State and Local Law enforcement agencies are sending their men to New York City for polygraph training.

National Training Center of Lie Detection

165 West 46th St., New York 36, N. Y., COlumbus 5-6638

lie-detector test results. The statement of the Supreme Court was:

> "there was no testimony in the case to show that there exists at the present time a general scientific recognition of such tests . . . until it is established that reasonable certainty follows from such tests, it would be error to admit in evidence the results thereof."
> People v. Becker, 300 Mich 562, 2 N. W. 2d 503 (1942)

E. 1945. In a Missouri case the defendant, on trial for murder of a seven year old child, made the motion that the court order all witnesses to be given a lie-detector test. The court naturally denied his motion, but acknowledged that the lie-detector is "useful in the investigation of crime, and may point to evidence which is competent; but there is no place for it in the court room."
State v. Cole, 354 Mo. 181, 188 S.W. (2d) 43 (1945)

F. 1947. The Supreme Court of Kansas reversed a trial court decision because the prosecution had been permitted to introduce into evidence the results of lie-detector tests given the complaining witness and a defendant accused of felonious assault. The court held that, although an instrument of value in criminal investigations, the lie-detector technique had not yet gained sufficient scientific recognition to warrant the acceptance of test results as competent legal evidence.
State v. Lowry, 163 Kans. 622, 185 Pac. (2d) 147 (1947)

G. 1949. In a fictitious check case the Nebraska Supreme Court ruled that the trial court was right in refusing to admit lie-detector test results in evidence. One member, Justice Chappell, expressed his opinion that upon proof of an examiner's competency and evidence of general scientific recognition, the test results should be accepted by the court. The other members did not see his viewpoint. Their reason for rejection of the polygraph was that if such evidence were admitted "the vital function of cross-examination would be impaired;" the examiner could be cross-examined as to qualifications, but "the machine itself would escape all cross-examination." They also expressed the opinion that the evaluation of lie-detector test results was "too subtle a task to impose upon an untrained jury." They also tacked on the standard objection that the test had not yet received "general scientific acceptance." Boeche v. State, 151 Nebr. 368, 37 N.W. (2d) 593 (1949)

H. Other cases in which lie-detector evidence was not admitted by the various Supreme Courts were:

1. State v. Pusch, 77 N.Dak. 860. 46 N.W. (2d) 508 (1950)
2. Henderson v. State, 230 Pac. (2d) 495 (Okla. Crim. App. '51)
3. Peterson v. State, 247 S.W. (2d) 110 (Tex. Crim. App. 1952)
4. Kaminski v. State, 63 So. (2d) 339 (Florida 1953)

I. Admittance by stipulation. 1948 and 1951

1. In one case to date, lie-detector evidence was upheld by an appellate court. In People v. Houser the defendant and his attorney agreed by stipulation to a polygraph examination. Houser was subsequently convicted of a sex offense against a child. Lie-detector test results were admitted into evidence, were considered in finding the defendant guilty, and the ruling of the trial court was upheld by the appellate court.
   People v. Houser, 85 Cal. App. (2d) 686, 193 Pac. (2d) 937 (1948)
2. In 1951 a Michigan judge stated that he would not decide a case involving ownership of an automobile until both litigants submitted to a lie-detector test. Both attorneys agreed on behalf of their clients by stipulation that the tests would be conducted. The loser later appealed and the case was reversed with the ruling that admission of the polygraph results was a judicial error.
   State v. Earp, 331 Mich. 606, 50 N.W. (2d) 172

J. Recognition of the lie-detector by the trial courts. With one exception, all the cases cited above have been those brought before the appellate and Supreme courts of the various states. Rulings and decisions of the lower courts, such as the Municipal Courts, are not made available for wide dissemination. It is possible the polygraph examination has received more widespread judicial acceptance than the student might imagine, as the following illustrations indicate.

In my personal experience as a police officer and a polygraph examiner I have found that the courts in Orange County (California) have a high regard for the polygraph. Several examinations have, to my personal knowledge, been actually requested by the judges.

1. 1960. An indecent exposure case in Santa Ana. I was the examiner. The test was requested by the District Attorney with the knowledge and approval of the Municipal Court Judge.

   The case involved three young men driving along a downtown street, one of them exposing his undraped posterior to two young ladies who were driving alongside in another car. A description of the car and license number, and a vague description of the owner of the nude posterior led to the officers' invitation for the registered owner of the suspect car and his companions of that night to appear at police headquarters for a lineup.

   The actual culprit, X, confessed to the offense although he was not identified by the witnesses. His benevolent good friend, Z, wishing to cover for X in order that he might retain his newly acquired position with a funeral home, told X to keep his mouth shut. Z then confessed to the offense and was so convincing that the witnesses even agreed that Z appeared to be the culprit, Subsequently, complaints were signed and Z was incarcerated for the crime of Indecent Exposure.

   Prior to his trial date, Z found out from the recruiting service that a conviction for X's foolish act would

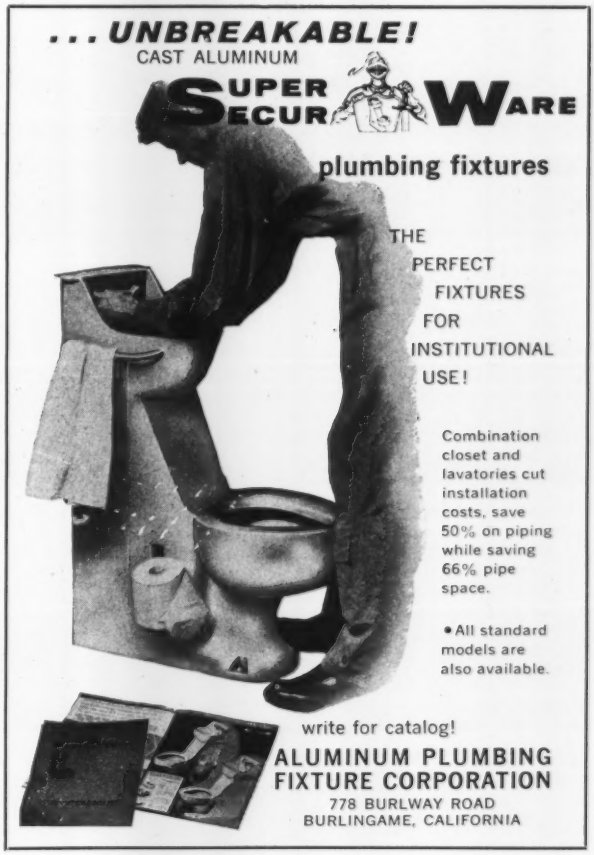
disqualify him as unfit for military officer's training. He decided that the masquerade had gone far enough. He talked it over with X, who was still willing to stand trial for his crime. In court, Z entered a plea of "not guilty" and explained the situation to the judge. On the suggestion of the District Attorney, a polygraph examination was arranged to identify the true confessant.

Polygraph examinations of both subjects resulted in the examiner's opinion that X was in fact the real culprit, and Z's part in the affair was as recounted above. The result in court: the judge dismissed the charge against Z with a reprimand, X appeared in court to confess his guilt and was sentenced to ten days in the County Jail.

2. Lie-detector examinations of persons found guilty and awaiting probation hearings have been conducted to aid in determining the truthfulness of the defendant in admitting all his crimes and determining the extent of his criminal activities. Granting of probation, and the terms thereof, sometimes depends upon the results of these polygraph examinations to some extent.
3. A Superior Court judge in Orange County, I have been told by a competent and reliable local examiner, has on occasion directed that litigants be examined by polygraph to aid him in determining truthfulness in divorce proceedings.
4. In 1950 it was reported that a judge in Milwaukee (with jurisdiction over misdemeanors and felonies punishable in state prison not exceeding one year) had for more than three years used polygraph examinations in reaching decisions. In all cases where there was no corroboration to the real or direct evidence presented against the accused the judge entertained a motion by the District Attorney, and upon oral stipulation made on the record, ordered a polygraph examination be taken by the defendant. The results were then admitted into evidence.

K. Recognition by the courts in general. On several occasions the courts, although ruling lie-detector test results inadmissible, have gone on the record endorsing the instrument and its use in other ways.

1. "Lie detector is a useful instrument for police investigation."
   North Dakota v. Pusch, 46 N.W. 2d 508 (1950)
   Henderson v. Oklahoma, 230 P. 2d 495 (1951)
   Leeks v. Oklahoma, 245 P. 2d 764 (1952)
2. "Lie detector is useful for uncovering clues"
   Henderson v. Oklahoma, op. cit.
3. "lie detector is useful for obtaining confessions"
   Henderson v. Oklahoma, op. cit.
   Leeks v. Oklahoma, op. cit.
4. "although the lie-detector is not judicially recognized and it is an error to project its results into a criminal case, the taking of the test may be considered by the jury along with all other evidence concerning confessions in determining whether the confession was freely and voluntarily given."
   Leeks v. Oklahoma, op. cit.


. . . UNBREAKABLE!
CAST ALUMINUM
SUPER SECUR WARE
plumbing fixtures
THE PERFECT FIXTURES FOR INSTITUTIONAL USE!
Combination closet and lavatories cut installation costs, save 50% on piping while saving 66% pipe space.
• All standard models are also available.
write for catalog!
ALUMINUM PLUMBING FIXTURE CORPORATION
778 BURLWAY ROAD
BURLINGAME, CALIFORNIA

L. Are we ready for judicial acceptance? Inbau and Reid ask this question in their book *Lie Detection and Criminal Interrogation*. In answer to their own question they present some very good reasons as to why we are not.

1. "Consideration must be given to the fact that the technique is still in a relatively early stage of development. It has not become standardized as to test procedure, examiner qualifications, or even instrumentation itself."
2. "If lie-detector results were admitted as legal evidence they would be offered and treated as proof of some very important part of the case, usually the validity of the entire claim or contention of one of the parties. There would be a tendency on the part of many judges and juries to accord conclusive weight and significance to the test results . . . among the group of persons engaged in this type of work at the present time, there are some who are grossly incompetent and a few others who are unquestionably dishonest . . . " (Even with competent and honest examiners there is room for error, in the opinion of this writer.)

3. Their third point is that there are differences of opinion between examiners on the interpretation of charts, and by taking the charts into the courtroom for examination and amateur opinions from laymen jurors there would be considerable room for a variety of problems in deciding innocence or guilt from their introduction to the charts.
4. In answer to the problem of indifference of psychologists and physiologists and the stand of the courts that the polygraph has not been accepted in the field of science, Inbau and Reid contend that these scientists have not shown sufficient interest in the instrument or lie-detector technique to conduct their own independent research and experiments. They have apparently not been very strongly encouraged to do so, either.

M. Wigmore's Evidence (3rd edition, 1940, Section 990) states that scientific recognition does not require that 100% accuracy be shown, but only a "reasonable measure of precision" is required.

N. The cases cited in regards to the lie-detector test indicate two major reasons for the courts to decline to recognize the lie detector: (1) lack of qualified examiners, and (2) lack of scientific recognition. In a 1955 article in the Alabama Lawyer (16,209) entitled *The Polygraph Lie Detector: Its Physical Basis, Reliability, and Admissibility*, Doctor L. L. Langley (Head of the Department of Physiology at the University of Alabama Medical College and a member of the Alabama Bar) wrote that there is "only one reason and *one reason alone* for the exclusion of polygraphic expert testimony: the inexpertness of the polygraph examiner." He contends that the polygraph has been scientifically recognized to the extent that this should not be used by the courts as a basis for rejection.

O. Robert D. Steel of the Academy of Scientific Interrogation stated in 1957: ". . . our Academy does not necessarily advocate nor wish to promote admissibility of lie-detector evidence, as there would be too many dangers inherent in the official recognition of the lie detector in court—too much opportunity for questionable practice. Further, that the lie detector should not stand wholly on its own merits as a diagnostic aid, independent of any desire for legal and official recognition."

P. Judicial acceptance is not the answer. I do not believe that we want judicial acceptance of lie detector tests in court. What seems to be far more important is judicial recognition, that is, recognition by the courts that the polygraph is a scientific investigative aid and not an instrument of fear or a third-degree device used for "brainwashing" methods of interrogation. We wish to be recognized as experts in the field of scientific interrogation and accepted as true professionals dedicated to the betterment of mankind.

If we were to present lie detector test results, including the questions and answers plus the charts and an oral interpretation or evaluation of them, in the courtroom we would be placing ourselves in the role of judge and jury. It would be a matter of the examiner adjudging the defendant guilty or innocent (we could not be expected to give short courses in chart analysis in court which the judge and all the jurors would pass with scores of 100%), and the jury or the court either affirming or disaffirming the judgment of the examiner. In my opinion, the polygraph test should not stand alone in deciding a person's guilt or innocence. There should be additional evidence to corroborate and support the test results.

Q. Legal status of confessions, admissions, and other evidence obtained by use of a lie-detector.

1. Following a lie-detector test in 1939 the accused confessed to a murder. Counsel objected on the grounds that the examiner told the defendant "you can lie to us but you cannot lie to this machine." The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held that no promise, force, or threats had been employed in obtaining the confession and even though the officer's statement constituted a trick, the trick was not calculated to produce an untruth and the confession was held admissible.

   Commonwealth v. Hipple, 333 Pa. 33, 3 Atl. (2d) 353 (1939)
2. Three other cases resulted in similar opinions of the Supreme Courts of Ohio, California, and Wisconsin.
   State v. Collet, 144 Ohio 639, 58 N.E. (2d) 417 (1944)
   State v. DeHart, 242 Wisc. 562, 8 N.W. (2d) 360 (1943)
   People v. Hills, 30 Cal. (2d) 694, 185 Pac. (2d) 11 (1947)
3. The polygraph examination does not constitute the third degree in itself. The temporary discomfort of the blood pressure cuff is too slight to warrant objection. There have been abuses, but they were not brought about by the use of the test alone. In Bruner v. Colorado (113 Colo. 194, 156 p. 2d 111 1945) the defendant was first subjected to interrogation for several days. The test and post-test were alleged to have taken 15½ hours before the defendant confessed to killing his wife. At the trial he alleged that the "machine was left on continuously" for about twelve hours "except for one period when it was removed because his whole arm became bloodshot," that he was not permitted to use a toilet during this twelve hours, and he was subjected to other abuses.
4. In laying the legal foundation for the admissibility of a confession obtained by a lie-detector examiner it should be borne in mind that the lie-detector test results themselves are inadmissible. The best approach is for the examiner to prove by his testimony the voluntary character of the confession without any mention of the fact that the lie-detector test was necessary to elicit the confession. In this way the examiner avoids the issue of the use of the instrument, unless the defense attorney chooses to make it appear that the lie-detector test is a third degree device. In that

case, the prosecution then sets about refuting that allegation.

II. Rights of the Subject in Lie Detector Interrogation

(Taken from the excellent paper presented by William Dienstein and printed in the Academy Lectures on Lie Detection, Volume I, 1957)

A. *The subject has the right to be examined by a qualified examiner.*

"the lie detector, while not infallible, is more accurate than eye-witness testimony; the examiner requires much experience, absolute integrity, a general knowledge of business and police methods, and very high general qualifications."

Michigan v. Davis, 72 N.W. 2d 269 (1955)

B. *The subject has the right to be determined fit for examination.*

Psychopaths, psychopathic liars, persons suffering from cardiovascular dysfunctioning, persons suffering from "circumscribed amnesia," mental defectives, those who have been incarcerated for a long time, *are unfit for a polygraph examination.* The examiner, when in doubt should request physical, neurological, or psychological examination of the subject.

The courts, in considering the admissibility into evidence of lie-detector test have recognized that such factors as "mental tension, nervousness, psychological abnormalities, unresponsiveness in a lying or guilty subject account for 25% of the failure in the use of the lie detector."

Leeks v. Oklahoma, 245 P. 2d 764 (1952)

Intensive interrogation based on constant accusations of guilt render a subject unfit for a lie detector examination as does physical abuse of the subject. A confession obtained as a result of such treatment is inadmissible.

Bruner v. Colorado, 156 P. 2d 111 (1945)
Illinois v. Lettrich, 108 N.E. 2d 488 (1952)
Prince v. Texas, 231 S.W. 2d 419 (1950)

C. *The subject has the right to be informed of the reason for the lie-detector test.*

Amendment VI to the United States Constitution states in part: "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation . . ."

D. *The subject has a right to have an explanation of the lie-detector instrument and what it does.*

In a court review of whether a confession was voluntary or not, the explanation of the instrument and what it does and the manner in which it was given by the operator would be significant and highly pertinent.

Ohio v. Collett, 58 N.E. 2d 417 (1944)

E. *The subject has the right to consent to the lie-detector test.*

It has been ruled that a person cannot be compelled to take a lie detector test without his consent.

Missouri v. Cole, 188 S.W. 2d 43 (1945)

A lie detector employed without consent is being used illegally, even though the apparatus is not in operation when the statements are made.

Illinois v. Sims, 69 N.E. 336 (1946)

The court ruled "the unauthorized use of the lie detector is a "flagrant violation of rights. . . . If either a confession or plea of guilty is caused by illegal and coercive conduct on the part of law-enforcement official, the conviction cannot stand."

Illinois v. Heirens, 122 N.E. 2d 231 (1954)

F. *The subject has the right to refuse to submit to the lie-detector test.*

It was found to be a judicial error for the state to show

New Keeler Transistorized Polygraph

A new three-pen Keeler Polygraph completely operated by only four standard flashlight cells has been developed by the Keeler Polygraph division of Associated Research, Inc., 3777 West Belmont Avenue, Chicago 18, Illinois.

The Model 6317 Keeler Polygraph records variations in pulse-blood pressure, respiration and subject skin resistance. The Galvanograph section utilizes latest transistorized electronic circuits, powered by the self-contained flashlight cells.

Constant-speed three-pen recording is provided by a new chart motor similar in design to those used to record missile flight data. It operates for up to twenty hours, continuous service, from the same flashlight cells that power the Galvanograph section.

These design developments allow the Model 6317 Keeler Polygraph to be housed in a leatherette covered case measuring only 18½" long, 16" high and 8¾" deep. The weight has been reduced to twenty pounds.

Full information about the Model 6317 transistorized battery operated polygraph may be secured from the Keeler Polygraph division of Associated Research, Inc. at 3777 W. Belmont Ave., Chicago 18, Illinois.

PLEASE ADVISE PUBLISHER IMMEDIATELY OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Police is mailed by Second Class Mail and the Post Office does not forward Second Class Mail.

Should you fail to receive an issue by the 15th of the delivery months, January, March, May, July, September and November, please advise the publisher immediately so the issue can be replaced.

that the defendant refused to submit to a lie detector test.

Minnesota v. Kolander, 52 N.W. 2d 458 (1952)

The State's contention, although it fell on deaf ears, was that "refusal is evidence of a consciousness of guilt similar to evidence of flight."

G. *The subject must not be compelled to undergo prolonged questioning.*

A confession is inadmissible as involuntary when the defendant is subjected to a lie detector test for long periods of time.

Bruner v. Colorado, 108 N.E. 2d 488 (1952)

The courts tend to judge whether or not an interrogation was prolonged on the facts of each case. The basic rule depends upon consideration of those conditions which might tend to induce the subject to give a false confession in order to terminate the interrogation.

H. *The subject should not be exposed to oral vilification and/or abuse.*

In one case the defendant claimed that the lie detector examiner used profane language in telling the defendant to tell the truth. The court ruled that there was nothing "to show that this conversation with the defendant was coercive in manner or content."

Wisconsin v. DeHart, 8 N.W. 2d 360 (1943)

In spite of this ruling, however, the polygraph examiner who indulges in profanity and obscene language is no credit to the profession, and the deportment, manner, and language of the examiner should be such that it cannot be made grounds for appeal.

I. *The subject must not be exposed to physical abuse.*

Physical abuse may include prolonged questioning, lack of rest, lack of food, denial of opportunity to take care of the physical needs.

Bruner v. Colorado, 156 P. 2d 111 (1945)

It also appears that physical abuse covers furnishings of the room, its ventilation, demeanor of the examiner, his language and gestures, as well as the obvious physical needs of the subject. The court considered all of these factors in ruling a confession *voluntary* and *admissible* as evidence, although the subject had nothing to eat for 11 hours, did not leave the polygraph room all day, and claimed he was threatened orally by the examiner.

The third degree is commonly associated with physical violence and also includes conduct which overcomes the prisoner's normal ability to resist, whether accomplished by physical or mental fatigue, fear, threats, or promises.

Ohio v. Collett, 58 N.E. 2d 417 (1944)

J. *The subject must not be exposed to mental or psychological abuse.*

There is a fine line of distinction between legitimate interrogation and "brainwashing" in some cases. *The dignity of man must be maintained.*

Two contrasting cases in which the defendants appealed on the grounds that they were subjected to psychological abuse. The first was upheld, the second reversed.

1. On the way to jail one of the arresting officers was talking with someone else, but so that the defendant could hear. He mentioned a "machine that would read your mind" and produce other physiological reactions. The defendant claimed that this conversation "scared" him, causing him to confess to the crime. The court held that "his fear was not of the machine but of its capacity to elicit the truth. It was therefore a fear of the truth and its consequences. A desire to anticipate by voluntary disclosures the supposed revelations of a "lie detector" had its origin in the mind and conscience of the defendant and is not an "undue influence."

   Pinter v. Mississippi, 34 So. 2d 723 (1948)

2. This case is an example of "brainwashing," which brought about a reversal by the higher court. The defendant claimed he was advised by a police officer that he would have to submit to a lie detector test.

   The officer outlined the crime and then asked the defendant a series of questions. The defendant testified that the test was given to him four times and each time before the questions were asked the officer related the details of the crime to him; the officer became angry, "made passes" at him, threatened him and told him to admit the crime and get it over with; the defendant became frightened and finally said "All right, I did it." The officer then again related the details to him a fifth time before taking a written statement from him at 1:15 a.m. Later, at 3:15 a.m. the defendant was questioned by the State's Attorney in the presence of several witnesses and at 5:00 a.m. they took him to the scene to go through a re-enactment of the crime in the presence of 150 spectators, reporters, photographers, and police officers.

   Illinois v. Lettrich, 108 N.E. 2d 488 (1952)

Assigned Reading

1. Inbau and Reid: Chapter on *Legal Status of Lie Detector Test Results.*
2. *Expert Testimony From Polygraph Examiner,* by Fred W. Nicol, Volume II, Academy Lectures, page 55.
3. *A. S. I. Prospectus,* by Robert D. Steel, Volume II, Academy Lectures, page 34.
4. *Benefits of the A. S. I.,* by Robert L. Collier, Volume II, Academy Lectures, page 71.
5. *The Rights of the Subject in Lie Detector Interrogation,* by William Dienstein, Volume I, Academy Lectures, page 53. ★★★

A Study of Deputy Sheriff Selection Procedures

By Richard H. Blum, William L. Goggin, and Earl Whitmore

About the Authors: *Dr. Blum is currently Research Consultant to the Department of Welfare's Mental Health Services for San Mateo County in California. He has served as a consultant to the San Francisco and San Jose Police Departments and was a member of the staff in the Department of Psychiatry at San Quentin Penitentiary. During the Korean War, he was Chief Psychologist at an Army criminal rehabilitation center and stockade. Co-authors with Dr. Blum are William L. Goggin, Personnel Director and Secretary, Civil Service Commission, San Mateo County, California; and Earl Whitmore, Sheriff of San Mateo County.*

There is much left to be desired in the field of personnel administration generally. Psychology has produced test batteries and other screening devices have appeared on the scene to aid the selection process in weeding out the misfits and the unqualified. But even in the best police departments it occasionally happens that the man who makes the highest scores on the entrance examinations, fails miserably and goes in the ditch on the road of performance. In the same departments, the entrance examinations occasionally reject men who go on to distinction in other professions. In between, the police are still searching for selection tools and procedures with a high prediction index in terms of behavior and performance on the job.

The patrolman of today is the potential Sergeant, Lieutenant, Captain or Chief of Police of tomorrow. The influence, therefore, of recruiting norms upon administrative standards in the police service for years to come is readily apparent. Dr. Blum and his associates are to be congratulated for the important work they are doing. Research penetration into police personnel problems, such as the reader will discover in the following article, is paving the way for the development of a selection mechanism that will bring into police service the best human material.

Address: Mr. Richard H. Blum, 480 Whiskey Hill Road, Woodside, California.

Introduction

As part of an increasing concern for and interest in the improvement of selection methods in the law enforcement field, a research on selection procedures has been undertaken. The ultimate goal of the study is a practical one: the development of selection procedures which will select men who will perform satisfactorily as sheriff's deputies.

There are a number of necessary research steps before valid and reliable selection instruments can be achieved. The characteristics of the work and the work situation must be related to the performance, personality, and background of men performing at various levels of efficiency. Out of this will come criteria which discriminate high and low performing men.

Another step is to test applicants on criteria which either empirically or theoretically are expected to relate to their later on-the-job performance. Such a follow-up study also requires the careful development of means for rating job performance. Another research step is to study existing selection devices to learn what kind of applicants are screened by them, to compare existing instruments with one another, and to relate later job performance to scores and ratings on instruments presently in use. It is this latter research step which is reported in the present study. It is hoped that studies involving the former research steps will be undertaken soon.

Aims of the Study

There were four goals for the study. These are as follows:

1. To study the decisions of an expert Oral Board by describing the men it passed, failed and could not agree upon in terms of supplemental information gathered from other sources. Implicit in this goal is an attempt to learn what kind of men are passed and failed by the routine screening procedures presently employed. There is also an attempt to understand some of the factors which account for the disagreement of Board members about the qualifications of certain candidates.

2. To describe the general characteristics of the men who passed a rigid and well-developed Civil Service written examination. The candidates are described not only in terms of their liabilities and assets as seen by Board members, but also in terms of their psychological and psychiatric evaluation, and their past histories as derived from records and from background investigation. Implicit in this aim is an attempt to describe the kinds of information which can be set forth on candidates by these supplemental methods, and, in so doing, to suggest some of the possibly undesirable characteristics which may not be screened out before the Oral Board examination.

3. To study the findings of psychological evaluation and psychiatric evaluation by comparing these with other information on the candidates. Impli-

cit in this aim is an initial attempt to correlate psychological findings with "real life" records and, by implication, to suggest the kinds of information which each of the procedures employed may be able to present.

4. To set the stage for a follow-up study of on-the-job performance by describing the characteristics of job applicants on a number of measures. Ultimately one must test screening measures against later job performance so that the validity of these measures can be ascertained in fact rather than in theory. Only by testing selection against later performance can one develop selection methods which can be used with confidence and success.

Limitations of the Study

One limitation of the study is the small size of the applicant group under study. With only twenty-eight men it is not feasible to apply statistical tests of the kind which allow one to accept one's findings confident that chance factors do not account for the results obtained. This means that every observation in the study should be subject to retest with other groups.

Methods and Population

One hundred and seventy men filed applications to take the Civil Service examination for Deputy Sheriff. Eighty five of these appeared to take the test, of whom forty-eight passed. These forty-eight were scheduled for an agility examination, but eleven failed to appear. Nine failed the agility tests. The remaining twenty-eight men constituted the final group for screening. It is this group of twenty-eight men which became the sample used in the study.

Prior to the Oral Board examination, each man in the group received a battery of psychological tests and observations and was investigated by means of a background check in which an investigator called on neighbors, employers, and schools which had knowledge of the applicant. Men whose psychological tests suggested that they had emotional disturbance were referred to a psychiatrist for evaluation. Along with these procedures each man was fingerprinted. Records of arrest and conviction were obtained from the FBI, from the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation and from the State Department of Motor Vehicles. The information from the foregoing sources was used in the study.

Insofar as possible the Oral Board was to function in a routine way and not have available to it any information other than that which was usually put at its disposal, i.e. the application form and rap sheet. This procedure ensured that the Oral Board would be acting independently of additional information in such a way as to allow a study of the Oral Board under normal procedures.

One exception to the routine use of the Oral Board should be noted. The Oral Board was selected with special care so that its members should be police administrators of exceptional intelligence, experience, interest in police selection, and sensitivity to personnel requirements.

The aim was to study selection by an Oral Board when that Board was as competent as possible. Board members participated in the planning of the study, and were agreed to their use of normal procedures without access to the findings of the special methods used in the study, i.e. without knowledge of psychological or psychiatric findings, background, investigation reports, or motor vehicle conviction records.

THE ORAL BOARD

What the Oral Board decided:

The three members of the Oral Board were unanimous in their agreement to pass sixteen out of the twenty-eight applicants, and to fail eight applicants. Only on four candidates did Board members disagree among themselves on whether to pass or fail.

The Oral Board describes the assets of passed candidates:

Board members had been asked to record descriptions of each candidate's assets and liabilities on a rating sheet. Review of these comments on the rating sheets of men who were passed shows the following assets which were remarked upon, and are assumed to reflect the Oral Board's ideas of personal characteristics which are relevant to police work performance.

> "Good appearance, able to speak up, forceful, able to fit into discipline, capable of being trained, sincere, flexible, uses good English, energetic, mature, sustained interest in personal advancement, genuine interest in becoming a peace officer, stability, wholesome, conscientious, good past experience in police work, good educational background, well adjusted."

What does the Board consider to be liabilities?

Nearly all candidates were described by Board members as having certain liabilities. These can be assumed to reflect the Board's ideas about personal characteristics which are undesirable in police work. Among the group as a whole the following liabilities were listed:

> "Selfish, overly sensitive, too introverted, opinionated, not objective, immaturity, psychopathic personality, lies, unable to perform well under pressure, not certain about life goals, uncertain of himself, lack of understanding of law enforcement principles, poor school background, vacillation, lack of drive, egotistical, fails to realize importance of key matters and issues, poor voice, not forceful enough, too security conscious, too many traffic citations, poor health, current financial problems, employment instability, lack of genuine interest in police work, too old, too emotional, passive, not intelligent, too hesitant, not energetic enough, no enthusiasm, overprotected, no experience with social conflicts, daydreamer, appearance not conducive to respect, poor thinking, does not understand human nature, history of juvenile delinquency,

poor posture, poor English usage, record of criminal offenses, false statements to Board, unable to exercise authority, speech defect, nervous, loses his temper too easily, too aggressive, too impulsive, anxiety, false statements on application forms, rigid personality, unsophisticated, homosexual, effeminate, unstable job history, indecisive, tries too hard to please others, autocratic if in a position of authority, too 'soft'."

What did the Board say about the failed candidates?

What are the liabilities which the Board said were so great that they merited a decision by the Board to fail the candidate? Here are the liabilities that were described:

"Immature, psychopathic personality, highly opinionated, lying, great uncertainty about himself, failure to understand law enforcement, overprotected, no drive or energy, dull thinking, appearance not conducive to respect, buckles and freezes under pressure, daydreamer, lacks understanding of human nature, history of delinquency, inability to satisfactorily explain rap sheet arrests, too many traffic violations, false statements to Board regarding arrests, false statement on application, rigid and too authoritarian, unsophisticated, homosexual and effeminate appearing."

What are the conclusions drawn from the study?

Limitations of space prevent the presentation of detailed information and tables of results which compare the performance of the Oral Board with information derived from psychological tests, psychiatrist, motor vehicle conviction records, rap sheets, life history summaries, and background investigations. Nor is it possible to present here the comparisons of these procedures one with another. The reader who is interested in a full report is asked to write directly to the authors.*

*San Mateo County Sheriff's Department, Redwood City, California.

Major conclusions:

I. All of the men who were failed by the Oral Board received unfavorable ratings or reports from at least two other information sources. A decision by the Board to fail a man is, in every case, supported by the supplemental information.

II. Strongly unfavorable information from supplemental sources not available to the Board did exist on 42% of the men passed by the Board. Some of the men passed were found to have psychiatric disability, psychological disturbance, character defect, poor motivation, or records of bad behavior as reported by employers, neighbors, and schools.

III. Certain psychological tests appear to provide information not detected by other means; information which justifies their continued use in selection research.

Detailed conclusions:

1. Men who were failed by the Oral Board tended to have lower scores on the Civil Service written examination than did men who were passed by the Oral Board.
2. The Oral Board failed the majority of men on whom background investigations had found strongly unfavorable information.
3. The Oral Board passed all men on whom background investigation had revealed moderately unfavorable information.
4. Some candidates with highly recommending background reports were failed by the Oral Board.
5. Nearly all candidates with a record of arrests and convictions (not motor vehicle) were failed by the Board. No man with a criminal record was passed. (Rap sheets were in the hands of Board members.)
6. Men failed by the Board had a much higher average number of motor vehicle convictions and operator's license suspensions.
7. No candidate whose psychological test evaluation found him to have severe emotional disturbance was passed by the Board.

perfect prints every time & no inking with the "dry-plate" finger-printer by Hollister

Sharp, clear fingerprints — without messy inking procedures — are obtained in seconds with Hollister's clean "dry-plate" printing method.

Special plate can be stored for months and still give fresh perfect prints.

Handy pocket size case is easy to carry when taking elimination prints.

Only $7.50 including Kromekote paper.

Quantity prices on request. Mail orders filled promptly.

HOLLISTER®
INCORPORATED
833 N. ORLEANS STREET, CHICAGO 10

8. Nearly all candidates whose psychological test evaluation found moderate emotional disturbance were passed by the Board.
9. There was no apparent relationship between Board decisions and psychological test findings of "character defect" (dishonesty, immorality, dangerous impulsivity, etc.). Men with such test findings of character defect were passed by the Board.
10. There was no apparent relationship between the level of a man's test performance on use of judgment and intellect with Board actions. Men with test findings of defective judgment or inefficient use of intelligence were passed.
11. The Oral Board passed men who were rated on psychological tests as having poor or questionable reasons (motives) for wanting to enter police work.
12. The Oral Board passed men whose psychological test findings indicated they were intolerant, dogmatic, and/or prejudiced.
13. The Oral Board passed men who were described by a psychiatrist as having psychiatric defects.
14. Among failed candidates, all had two or more unfavorable findings from supplemental information sources. The Board's decision to fail a man agrees with findings from supplemental sources.
15. Among passed candidates a smaller proportion of unfavorable findings from supplemental sources occurs. Even so, 58% of the passed candidates had two or more unfavorable findings from other sources. Using strongly unfavorable information only, 42% of the candidates did have such negative ratings. There is reason to believe that were supplemental information made available to this Oral Board, approximately two fifths more applicants would have been failed than were failed, (using strongly negative information as a basis for a decision to fail).

General characteristics of the applicants:

1. Background investigations revealed moderately or strongly unfavorable information on 56% of the applicants.
2. Rap sheets indicated that 26% of the applicants had records of arrest and/or conviction.
3. Thirty percent of the applicants had three or more motor vehicles convictions during the last three years.
4. On psychological tests 30% were rated as having moderate or serious emotional disturbance.
5. On psychological tests 30% were rated as having moderate or severe character defect.
6. On psychological tests 18% were rated as having some defect in their judgement or in their use of their intelligence.
7. On psychological tests 33% were rated as having questionable or poor motives for wanting to be law enforcement officers.
8. Psychiatric evaluation found that 22% of the applicants had psychiatric defects.

Examining the psychological and psychiatric evaluation procedures:

1. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory performed well with this group in detecting men with character defect, as verified from other information. These were 12% false positives and 33% false negatives.
2. The psychological test findings of emotional disturbance agreed with psychiatric findings in only 66% of the cases. In cases of disagreement between tests and psychiatrist, the actions of the psychiatrist and the Board are in agreement, i.e. all such candidates were passed by the Board as were rated free from defect by the psychiatrist.
3. Test findings of emotional disturbance without psychiatric validation, do seem associated with other test findings of intolerance and questionable police work motivation.
4. Men who are rated as having questionable police work motivation appear more likely to have adverse reports from other information sources.
5. For the purposes of continuing police selection research the following test methods seem worthy of further study: the Rorschach Ink Blot Test, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the "F" Scale, the Cardell Test of Practical Judgment, the content analysis of an essay on reasons for wanting to be a policeman, and a life history summary and observation in the test situation.

   Other psychological tests employed in this preliminary study do not seem to merit further work at this time. These include the O'Rourke General Adaptability Test for policemen, the observation accuracy and report writing test, and the DAP.
6. Follow-up information which relates job performance to these findings at the time of application is very much needed.
7. As an interim procedure it would appear helpful if the Board were provided with supplemental information of the kind developed in the study.*

*The authors wish to thank the following for their work on the "blue ribbon" Oral Board: Director Edward Combes, San Francisco Police Department, Captain Jewel Ross, Berkeley Police Department, and Captain John Guidicci, Oakland Police Department.

Police Unions — Programs of Negation

By Roy E. Hollady

About the Author: *Mr. Hollady has been Assistant Director of Planning and Research and Training Director for the St. Louis Police Department. He graduated from Wayne State University and served with the Department of Public Safety at Oak Park, Michigan, with rank of Lieutenant. He is now Instructor in the School of Police Administration and Public Safety at Michigan State University.*

The author is also well known for his previous contributions to POLICE.

Slightly over forty years ago a woman trade unionist, returning to this country from a visit in England, described a mass demonstration of London police officers and exclaimed facetiously, "Why, policemen are really like human beings over there."[1] The consequence of such a demonstration evidently failed to impress her.

In the same year, 1919, organized policemen in Winnipeg, Canada, astonished the United States and Canaad by going out on strike in sympathy with other workers; and the American Federation of Labor, convening in Atlantic City, adopted a resolution favoring unionization of policemen and instructed its officers to issue charters to police organizations which applied for them. In addition, requests for affiliations with labor unions came from police officers in many cities in the United States, including those of Portland, Oregon,[2] Peoria, Illinois, and Nashville, Tennessee.[3]

Fortunately, the ensuing years have seen the woman trade unionist disappointed in her obvious desire to witness unionization of American police officers on a vast scale. The years from 1919 to the present have also seen the utterly complete refusal of those comparatively few unionized American police officers to enter into sympathy strikes in behalf of any group or groups of workers regardless of what their Canadian brethren did in 1919.

Two major American police departments, those of New York and Boston, have been the targets of well developed, concentrated assaults by a powerful labor union in this century. What is particularly disturbing to a large element of our society is that the attack on the New York Police Department in 1958 by the Teamsters Union was mounted by an organization which is no longer a part of the respectable element of the trade union movement and was "expelled from the merged labor movement a year ago on charges of domination by corrupt elements."[4]

Past practices by union organizers and leaders relative to the enrollment of police officers have implanted a fear in the mind of the public of the possibility of "self-perpetuating labor dictatorships" and "sympathy" or protest walkouts.[5] This can readily be seen when one reflects upon the re-election of James Hoffa as head of the Teamsters Union at its recent convention in Florida. The re-election itself was disturbing enough but became particularly so when the methods employed to obtain his re-election were divulged by labor writers and correspondents. Despite numerous "no strike" clauses in union agreements the constant threat of incipient coercive power is present.

There is an abundance of literature expressing pro-union inclinations when referring to governmental employees in general, but as mentioned earlier, very few would extend the right of membership in an organized union (internal affiliations are usually allowed) to police officers acting in a governmental capacity. Actually, the preponderance of opinion is definitely in favor of government employees possessing the right to strike, to bargain collectively and to picket. The fundamental argument advanced in favor of government unions is that government, on all levels, employs millions of people doing work similar in nature to that in private industry and commercial establishments and that striking, bargaining, and picketing would be no more harmful or disconcerting to a government than when done in private industry. It is somewhat of a contradiction when the government guarantees the right to strike to employees of privately controlled organizations yet denies this right to its own.[6] The same commentator expresses the opinion that this denial is based on the ground that the government is the custodian of "final authority" and cannot permit its employees to threaten this authority. He goes on to say that if government continues to deny the right to strike the labor movement "may resist the expansion of government to preserve its freedom and a disintegrating social trend will ensue". Since 1941, when the article quoted above was published, the opposite of his prediction occurred. Governments at all levels have continued to expand, both in personnel and expenditures, and no disintegrating trend has developed as yet.

Other authorities maintain that the distinction between strikes by public or private employees is largely emotional in nature and that there is a general attitude of distaste, even animosity, against public employees striking.[7] There is certainly an amount of validity to this argument

Address: Roy E. Hollady, School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

MAGNA BRUSH

The latest and best device for the development of latent fingerprints. CLEAN — FAST — SUPERIOR DETAIL. The 100% metallic construction insures a LIFETIME PURCHASE. Nothing to wear out, nothing to run down.

Particularly well suited for the development of latent fingerprints on porous surfaces such as paper, leather, raw wood, or even cleansing tissue; the **Magna Brush** performs still better on hard, smooth surfaces such as glass. ECONOMICAL, NO POWDER WASTE!

"BRISTLELESS OPERATION — CANNOT STREAK"

Magna Brush Kit complete with four special powders $12.50
MacDonell Associates, Box 1111, Corning, N. Y.

when referring to government employees in general, but the prospect of police officers employing the strike as an instrument of political and economic coercion escapes from the realm of the emotions and centers on the hard facts of reality. The spectre of law enforcement agencies using this power or "right" arbitrarily is frightening—even to those who entertain sympathy for unionless government employees. "Today the only justification for a deprivation of collective bargaining rights is to be found in the power of the state to protect itself and the community from threats to their security."[8] Further, "along with that prejudice (hostility to strikes against the government) runs the substantial practical objections to strikes in certain essential services whose cessation would be catastrophic to the whole community—notably the firemen and the police. The spectacle of the catastrophe is made to justify denial of the right to strike in the entire public service."[9]

Murray says that "even though the strike is prohibited by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, this method is a much overrated technique in the layman's concept of the labor unions' operation."[10] He goes on to say that persuasion, appeal to public opinion, and/or arbitration are the primary weapons of all responsible unions. The fact remains that all unions are not responsible and he does not deny that the strike technique is the ultimate weapon in the arsenal of the labor union.

A. S. Reile states that "when a police local is chartered, strike action is prohibited by charter provision, that unionization of the police agency is in the public interest and that unionization is a device through which a group can make a contribution to the "administration of the service." That unionization is a device through which a group can make a contribution to the "administration of the service" is highly doubtful. There is no concrete evidence available to buttress Reile's statements. Actually, all available evidence indicates that administration would definitely be hindered. With the inception of a union and its concomitant formalized and intricate grievance and complaint procedures, coupled with the strangling limitations and restrictions of a cumbersome and equally intricate civil service law, all administrative discretion a chief executive may possess, in most instances, becomes a dream rather than a reality.

In addition to union and civil service controls, one may also include the judicial, the legislative, and the heirarchical. The courts, the city or state legislative body, and the chief administrator's superior, whether he be city manager, mayor, or commissioner, have a tremendous amount of influence over the administrator's actions. It is true that there are certain deficiencies in legislative and judicial controls, but the possibility of their imposition is always present. These controls represent a totality which, if present and functioning at the same time and place, can cause a result which can be annihilating to an administrator's creativity and reduce his job to one of simple routine.

As a rebuttal to the argument that the development of police unions would enhance police administration, we wish to present the following case illustrations of methods employed by unions in their attempts to organize various police departments across the country.

Item 1: Early in 1956, Oakland, California, was the target of an intensive effort on the part of the American Federation of Labor to organize its police officers into a local of the State, County and Municipal Employees Union. The chief administrator of the department acted quickly and energetically and issued a directive ordering his officers to refrain from joining the union. The startling fact of this occurrence is that a labor leader, in an official communication to the members of the city council which attempted to have the action of the chief of police and the city manager overruled, stated that "we believe that a union of police officers, *free from the domination of the chief of police and his assistant, would be a strong influence for a better police department.*"[12] (italics are in the original) Such blatant disregard and lack of appreciation for the rights, intelligence, and administrative discretion of the chief executive of that department is staggering to the imagination..

Item 2: In 1944, Lansing Michifan, was faced with the concrete realities of the possibility of police unionization. The head of the A. F. of L. Teamsters Local No. 580 appeared before the city council and demanded the right to represent the members of the police department in grievance matters. The union leader disclosed that police officers had been enrolling in the union for several weeks. The demands presented by the union were disconcerting, to say the least, since "the patrolmen were to choose their beats and patrols *themselves* (italics not in the original), get overtime pay for "excessive duties" such as police training, shooting practice, drill, parades, and other designated work."[13] The members of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners said that if these de-

mands were accepted they and the chief of police could retire and the union could operate the department.

Item 3: A similar incident occurred in Jackson, Mississippi, in June of 1944, when a union organizer asked Chief J. D. Holden to "call the police officers off of their beats so that they might be sworn in as union members and set up their charter."[14] The mayor and City Commissioners not only refused to recognize the union but also forbade police officers to join and gave them forty-eight hours to withdraw from the union or suffer dismissal. Thirty-four members refused to comply with the directive and were accordingly dismissed from the department. The separated officers appealed to the Civil Service Commission which upheld the decision of the City Commissioners and mayor. The circuit court ruled against the City of Jackson and when it appealed to the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi, that court ruled in favor of the city.[15] In its opinion, the court viewed with skepticism a section of the union pledge which says in part that members were "at all times to bear true and faithful allegiance . . . to the labor movement in general,"

Item 4: On March 6, 1946, Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles vetoed an ordinance providing for salary deductions for the Los Angeles Police Employees Union Local No. 665 of the American Federation of Labor. He also issued a strongly worded statement in justification of his veto. Mayor Bowron said that the existence of the police union "is contrary to sound public policy and against the public interest" and that he "long ago reached a conclusion that Los Angeles Police Department Union must go." He continued, "The only reason for my hesitancy in taking action was the fact that during its entire history, it has made petty and scurrilous attacks upon me and the Chief of Police and I did not want it to appear than an official act of mine would be in the nature of retaliation."[16] Speaking further of union activity, he said that "bulletins and official publications had the purpose and the design of stirring up discord, and obstructing the orderly and proper enforcement of the law. The police union has itself demonstrated that it is a bad influence on the Los Angeles Police Department and in local government . . . its deliberations and actions as far as can be determined, have been solely for the benefit of its limited membership and not in the interests of the Police Department of the City . . . it has done nothing constructive."[17]

Six days later the Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners issued a directive which forbade an officer from affiliating himself with any "trade association or labor union which admits to membership persons who are not members of the Los Angeles Police Department, or whose membership is not exclusively made up of the employees of the City of Los Angeles."[18] What is particularly significant is that the Los Angeles Police Department has become one of the world's great police departments without the assistance of a union. It is this writer's opinion (admittedly, a purely subjective one) that it is highly doubtful that the Los Angeles Police Department or any police department could become great or even good if it has a crushing weight of a union hindering the administration of the chief executive.

Item 5: Speaking at the meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Honolulu in 1957, Colonel Carl E. Heustis, Chief of Police of Louisville, Kentucky, stated that "in our city when the union was organizing the police department, our officers were told that if there was any interference by the city administration, a general strike would be called in all industries." He went on to say that in defending a discharged police officer before the Civil Service Board, the sole aim of the union was to demonstrate its power even though admitting that the dismissal was proper.[19]

Item 6: In 1950, strong efforts were made to bring the Baltimore, Maryland, police into the labor movement. Fred L. Ford, Chief Inspector of that department, described the tactics employed by the union in that campaign. Liason was established in all sections of the city and divisions of the department to spread propaganda and promote interest among members in favor of unionization. Personal contacts were made with members with the idea of selling them on the advantages of unionization, telling them that the promotion procedures would be reorganized, and warning them that if they did not join the union they would have no chance for future promotion. The union instructed those who joined to ostracize those who refused. Earlier, promises were made to encourage men to join; later these turned to warnings if the officers refused.[20]

These cases amply illustrate the devious methods employed by unions

HAVE ENHANCED
SUCCESSFUL CAREERS
THROUGH THIS UNIQUE
DELEHANTY COURSE
of

Advanced Professional Training

Study at Home in Spare Time!

"POLICE PRACTICE, PROCEDURE AND SCIENCE"

The Established Proven Way

- ✓ *To Prepare for* **PROMOTIONAL EXAMS**
- ✓ *To Increase Your* **TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE**
- ✓ *To Improve Your* **PRACTICAL EFFICIENCY**
- ✓ *To Develop Your* **ADMINISTRATIVE SKILLS**

Nationally recognized authorities on Police matters . . . as well as thousands of Delehanty graduates . . . agree that our course is the only professional home study program that covers all law enforcement subjects thoroughly and accurately. You are assured that as a Delehanty student you will have the close personal supervision of competent experienced instructors and realize the maximum benefit from your training.

12 INTERESTING LESSONS
Test questions with each lesson are rated and returned to you with model answers.

2 WRITTEN TRIAL EXAMS
Rated and returned with individual comments and constructive criticism by experienced Police examiners.

Moderate Fee Payable As Training Progresses
You set your own study pace and may take up to 2 years for completion.

Ask Your Superior Officer!
Send for Full Information and Detailed Outline of Course.
Ask for Booklet P-21

DELEHANTY
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
115 EAST 15 STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

OVER 85% *of N.Y.C. Police Officers are Delehanty Trained!*

in their attempt to organize police officers throughout the country. The methods used imply that organized unions do not take into consideration the needs or the interests of the target agencies, local governments, the general public, or the urgent need to professionalize the police service.

Although the number of municipalities of over 10,000 population in the United States with police unions is minute, the startling fact is that out of a total of forty-four (it is estimated that there had been as many as sixty-five unionized agencies in existence in 1956) twenty-two of them have been organized since 1950.[21] If the police of our largest cities succumb to the lures of unions, the breach would be considerably widened.

An examination of the efforts of a few selected cities to combat the intrusion of unionization definitely indicates that the possibility of union affiliation is receiving sympathetic attention from a large number of police officers in this country.

The right of municipal employees, generally, to form organizations for their mutual benefit and to affiliate with labor unions has long been recognized,[22] but the exception to the rule that union membership is proper is that of membership by municipal police officers.[23] The great majority of pro-union authorities would explicitly exclude the police from such membership or are completely silent on the matter.

Prohibitions and restrictions affecting the inceptions of police unions may be in the form of state statutes, court rulings attorney generals' rulings, city charter provisions, civil service regulations, decisions of the mayor and city council or other officials of the city government (administrative rulings), or an unexpressed but well understood policy within the police department.[23-24] Since there is a definite lack of a substantial number of court decisions and statutory laws, opinions of attorneys general and city attorneys provide the most reliable guide.

As of 1958, Alabama[25] and Georgia[26] were the only states to explicitly prohibit state employees from joining or participating in the activities of a labor union. Missouri[27] and Georgia statutes expressly prohibit unions of law enforcement officers.

The district of Columbia,[28] California,[29] New York,[30] Texas,[31] and Virginia [32] deny the right to strike to any public employee. There are no Federal Statutes expressly prohibiting strikes[33] and the only national legislation extending the right of regular public employees to collectively bargain is the Lloyd-LaFollette Act.[34]

Read[35] maintains that unions cannot defeat the government in an "economic struggle" and by employing the strike as an "instrument of economic and political coercion" they arouse "animosity" and "no sympathy in the public mind." He also maintains that unions should direct their activities to political activity, to develop publicity to bring about favorable legislation and to influence administrative officials.[36] In his discussion he is not referring to Federal law enforcement officers but to civilian employees of the government.

Several municipalities in the United States have found it necessary to enact prohibitions against the initiation of police unions in addition to Los Angeles, California.

A commissioner's order was issued on August 19, 1952, directing that the members of the Baltimore Police Department should not join a labor union under the threat of disciplinary action "which would be most distasteful."[37]

The city attorney of Chattanooga, Tennessee, rendered an opinion on November 1, 1945, which stated that a proposed contract between the Board of Commissioners of the city and Local No. 644 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, which included policemen, is illegal.[38]

In 1944, a union of Chicago police officers was organized. The Police Commissioner immediately issued an order forbidding the officers of the department to join the union and requested an opinion from the corporation counsel as to whether he could legally prevent the men from organizing a union and affiliating with labor movement. He was advised in an able and conclusive opinion that he or the city governing body and the Civil Service Commission had the authority to prohibit this "although there was no existing law or rule prohibiting their joining."[39] In 1956 the Commissioner's order was still in effect and, in addition, the Rules and Regulations of the Chicago Police Department had been amended to prohibit such membership.[40]

Prior to 1943 the Fraternal Order of Police and the Congress of Industrial Organizations periodically attempted to organize the Detroit Police Department. The agitation became so annoying to the city administration that on March 27, 1944, the Police Commissioner issued General No. 593 which states in part that "a member of the department is prohibited from affiliating with a labor union or an organization which will any way exact prior consideration and prevent him from performing full and complete police duty."[41] Three days prior to the issuance of the order a Detroit News editorial stated that "police membership in a labor union would impair the impartiality of law enforcement . . . a police department whose Commissioner did not dare give or enforce an order without reference to the views of a union of his subordinates, would not be one to rely on for the public safety of a great city."

In Wichita, Kansas, on February 1, 1946, the city manager and the Chief of Police issued a notice to all employees of the police department stating that "affiliation with any police union by any police officer or employee, which affiliation proves detrimental to efficiency or results in divided loyalty, will be followed by dismissal."[42] Seven men refused to withdraw from the union and were summarily dismissed. A November 10,

1947, decision by the Missouri Supreme Court upheld the prohibition of police union membership in St. Louis and St. Joseph, Missouri, but held that internal affiliations would be legal.[43]

This is by no means an all-inclusive list of municipalities which have fought the inception and developments of police unions within their jurisdictions.[44]

The actions of the municipalities discussed here serve to illustrate that even the absence of statutory laws does not preclude the existence of methods and instrumentalities which may be employed to eliminate the threat of police unionization.

If police unionization becomes the rule rather than the exception, the ideals and aspirations of professionalization which the police service has been struggling to achieve in the last half century would be unceremoniously crushed. The struggle for professional status would deteriorate to a parsimonious haggling for token nickel and dime raises. The prospect of immediate financial betterment cannot be allowed to interfere with the steady progress which the police service has been making toward the attainment of this ideal.

Edmund Murray, writing of the accomplishments of the Bridgeport, Connecticut, police union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, states that "strong police unions, by demonstrating their ability to win better wages and working conditions, have not only boosted police morale but have also made it possible for police departments to attract higher caliber applicants."[45] If this is true it is rare indeed, because there is a definite paucity of evidence to indicate that a union has ever gone on record in defense of raising the educational requirements demanded of an emerging profession. Actually, unions are strangely silent in reference to any phase of police professionalization. Although Mr. Murray does believe that police "benevolent" associations are totally unable to accomplish objectives as efficiently and effectively as police unions, it is this writer's contention that the fundamental social, political, economic, and cultural philosophies of both are identical.

In reference to the New York Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, Emma Schweppe stated that it has never assumed responsibility for membership education, has never contributed to the development of an in-service training program to raise the standard of work or to prepare for promotion, and has done nothing to increase members' knowledge and understanding of the social and economic implications of the proposals the association has sponsored or opposed.

The association has evinced no interest in training courses and has *even neglected to educate the officers in the general area of trade unionism* (italics mine). It fought the LaGuardia administration in its attempt to raise education and physical standards for entrance to the service and has *never* (italics mine) protested against lawless and violent police practices. In short, its activities have been restricted to "pressing for promotion examinations when the schedules have been delayed, to opposing out of rank assignments and to urging appointments to all vacancies."[46]

The objectives of all police unions and benevolent associations are narrow in scope, immediate in nature, and almost entirely non-altruistic in outlook. It is apparent that the advancement of social or professional goals is definitely not an important part of union and benevolent association programs.

It should be noted that the commentator quoted above is an advocate of police unionization and emphatically believes that affiliation with organized labor would force attention from influential citizens' groups and the administration in power and that responsible administration would be the inevitable result.[47]

The status of the police service has risen greatly in the last twenty-five years. There are two primary causal factors which have made this possible. First, a better grade of police administrator is being appointed by municipal legislative bodies throughout the country; and second, these police administrators are being given the authority to attract and recruit better educated, more capable young men to accomplish one of the most critical and important jobs in the United States today. In the lifetime of this writer the educational requirements for a police officer, on a national average, has increased from a minimum of eight years of education to a minimum of twelve. Is it not conceivable that this requirement will be increased by at least one or two more years of education within the next generation? It most emphatically is!

It is our contention that the unionization of American police agencies would block this forward movement out of a misguided sense of social

• Money Clips—Wallet Clips. All Badges. No Extra Charge.
• 10 Year Guaranteed. Hat and Coat attachments.
• Sta-Brite the Lifetime Metal.
• Superior Solid Badges.

WRITE FOR FREE
32-PAGE CATALOG

NIELSEN-RIONDA INC.
Dept. PJ 11/12
38 JOHN STREET
NEW YORK 38, N.Y.

justice and a philosophy which espouses the hiring and maintaining of incompetents and the misfits.

One finds it necessary to agree with those who advocate unionization of American police forces when they decry the excesses and thoughtless actions of incompetent and shortsighted police administrators. Unforunately, ill-trained and intellectually inferior administrators do exist and in apparent isolation and protection from all attempts to remove them. However, this condition is not a permanent one. Improvements are constantly being made. But is it fair to the vast majority of capable, efficient, and humane administrators to be burdened with a system which would contribute nothing to the development of the police service?

There are very few pro-union authorities writing today who would seriously suggest that unionization of the police would advance the cause of professionalism in any manner. Of course, these writers would use teachers as a case in point. But most teachers attained professional status *before* becoming members of a union and it is certain that the philosophy of unionism has not nor shall not add greatly to the professional stature of the relatively few teachers who are members of a bona fide labor union. Most are members of National, State and/or local professional organizations. There is an excellent chance that membership in a labor union detracts rather than adds to the professional standing of the former.

Few informed citizens today would deny private employees the right to become a member of a labor union and employ legal methods to raise their economic, political, or social status. Many would extend this right to include public employees, and perhaps rightly so. To include members of police agencies in this category is improper, and for police officers to voluntarily seek membership in an organization which violates their oaths of office by demanding allegiance to it also dangerously approaches a moral wrong.

Murray's contention that membership in unions "put police officers in contact with the mainstream of labor" and "thereby a subtle and important effect is noted" should be mentioned. The effect referred to is that police officers develop "more humane attitudes, more concern for civil liberties and the comparative absence of racial bigotry."[48] He is referring specifically to a strike situation which was ably handled by the police of Bridgeport, Connecticut. This is a unionized police agency. The commentator's observations concerning the ability of the department to handle emergency situations are undoubtedly true. But efficient police administration, effective police training, competent officers, and modern techniques and practices are not mentioned. The "exposure to and identification with liberal social viewpoint of the labor movement" as credited as being the most influential factor in humanizing the police officers. The implication is that the union philosophy imbued the officers present at the strike scene with a measure of humaneness which they would not have possessed had they not been union members. Although Murray admits that his statements are an assumption and not easily proven, the assumption is still there and can be disproven if one wishes to observe the handling of a strike situation by the many police agencies throughout the country who are not unionized.

The question is where does one make a distinction between "exposure to and identification with" a particular stratum of society and an identification so complete and total that the police cease to represent the whole of society? Those who would look with favor on police unions still vividly remember the time when police officers were used to break strikes at the behest of powerful industrial concerns. Those days are no longer with us. This writer has never known a police officer of any rank or grade who was not aware of and sympathetic with labor's attempts to gain political, social, and economic recognition through legal and peaceful means. The thought of using force against members of organized labor, simply because its members represent labor, or because a particular management group wishes it, is reprehensible to the modern police administrator. Observations which were true twenty years ago are not necessarily true today. Advancements in police administration, better training, newer techniques and the development of ethical concepts are discounted and the aberrations of a comparatively few brutal, stupid and/or dishonest police officers do not alter this fact.

Since the strike, checkoff system, closed shop, and collective bargaining are denied police officers as a method of coercion, what can possibly be gained through membership in a police union? If the modern police officer is to better his professional, political, economic, or social stature, he must do the job himself. He must become better educated, more articulate. A union or benevolent association is not going to do this for him.

It is often said that a man does not have the right to be a police officer, it is a privilege. Contrary to popular opinion, very few men are qualified intellectually or emotionally to perform the function of a police officer under a democratic form of government. He is the very embodiment of democracy and the success or failure of democracy lies just as heavily on his shoulders, and perhaps more so, as on the shoulders of the members of our national, state, and local legislative bodies.

In this writer's opinion it is not wrong that those who are qualified to be entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining the heritage of freedom and justice and who find themselves in the peculiar and sometimes frustrating position of supervising and regulating the actions of their rulers, be less free than those whose rights and freedom they protect.

(Continued next page)

FOOTNOTES

1 *The Survey*, Police Unions, June 28, 1919, p. 486.

2 The May 10, 1919 issue of *The Survey* reported a "bitter fight brewing" as a result of Mayor Baker's refusal to allow municipal police officers to organize and affiliate with union labor. The discussion centered on the questioned legality of the officers' right to organize and affiliate with an outside union.

3 *The Survey*, op. cit.

4 *New York Times*, December 30, 1958, p. 23.

5 H. Elliot Kaplan: Have Public Employees the Right to Strike? No., *National Municipal Review*, Vol. *XXX* September, 1941.

6 Sterling D. Spero: Have Public Employees the Right to Strike? Maybe., *National Municipal Review*, Vol. *XXX*, September, 1941.

7 *Harvard Law Review*, William E. Read, Note Editor: Comments, Vol. *54*, pp. 1360-1368.

8 *Ibid.*, p. 1363.

9 Roger L. Baldwin: Have Public Employees the Right to Strike? Yes, *National Municipal Review*, Vol. *XXX*, September, 1941.

10 Edmund Murray: Should the Police Unionize, *The Nation*, June 13, 1959, pp. 531-532.

11 A. S. Reile: *The Police Yearbook*, (Containing the Proceedings of the 64th Annual Conference of the IACP, Honolulu, Hawaii, September 27-October 3, 1957), 1958.

12 International Association of Chiefs of Police: *Police Unions* (revised edition), 1958, p. 13, quoting an editorial which appeared in the *Oakland* (California) *Tribune*, March 14, 1956.

13 *Ibid.*, p. 30.

14 *Ibid.*, p. 39 and *Newsweek*, July 3, 1944.

15 City of Jackson v. McLeod, 24 Miss. S. (2d) 319, January 14, 1946.

16 Charles S. Rhyne: *Labor Unions and Municipal Employe Law*, (Washington: National Institute of Municipal Law Officers), 1946, pp. 311 and 313.

17 *Ibid.*

18 International Association of Chiefs of of Police, *Police Unions* (revised edition), op. cit. p. 27.

19 *The Police Yearbook*, op. cit.

20 *Police Unions* (revised edition), op. cit., p. 71.

21 *Police Unions*, op. cit., p. 62.

22 Rhyne: op. cit., p. 2.

23 *Ibid.*, p. 133.

24 *Police Unions*, op. cit., p. 23.

25 Alabama—Act No. 720, Regular Session of 1953.

26 Georgia—Title 54-909, Penalty Section—54-9923, November, 1953

27 King v. Priest, 357 mo. 68, 206 S.W. (2d) 547.

28 *District of Columbia Code*, 1951 Edition, Title 4, Section 125, (20:476).

29 Specific statute number unavailable.

30 Section 22-A, Civil Service Law.

31 Section 27, Fire and Police Civil Service Law.

32 Virginia Code, Sections 40:65; 40:66.

33 *Harvard Law Review*, op. cit.

34 37 Statute, 5 USC, Section 652 (1934). This law provides that membership of postal employees in organizations not imposing any obligation to strike should not constitute cause for removal from the service and that persons employed under Civil Service should have the right to petition Congress either individually or collectively.

35 *Police Unions* (revised edition), 1958, pp. 31-33.

36 See Rhyne: *Labor Unions and Municipal Employe Law*, Agreement Between Tennessee Valley Authority and the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council; p. 437

37 *Police Unions* (revised edition), 1958, op. cit.

38 Rhyne: op. cit., p. 126.

39 *Ibid.*, p. 99.

40 Police Unions (revised edition), 1958, op. cit. p. 33.

41 *Ibid.*, p. 45.

42 Rhyne: op. cit., pp. 103-104.

43 See Footnote 27.

44 Rhyne's book and the IACP are the best sources to date.

45 Murray: op. cit., p. 530.

46 Emma Schweppe: *The Firemen's and Policemen's Union in the City of New York*, A Case Study in Public Employee Unions, (King's Crown Press, Columbia University, New Work), 1948, p. 237.

47 *Ibid.*

48 Murray: op cit., pp. 531-532. ★★★

PROTECT YOURSELF
with this Fountain-Pen Type POCKET
TEAR GAS
Device . . . $15 VALUE
38 Special Cal.
$6.95 Express Collect
with 1 shell
Additional shells 50c ea.
Specially Priced! Extra protection in police work. Heavy duty case of highly polished nickel. 38 Special Once Fired Cases in good condition for Reloading. $12.50 per 1,000.
Registered Colt Distributors
Suppliers for Official Police Equipment
PUBLIC SPORTS SHOPS, 11 S. 16th St., Phila. 2, Pa.
Send Check or Money Order. No COD's
Nickel Plated Peerless Type
HANDCUFFS
$15.00 value SPECIAL $7.95 pr.
Deluxe leather carrying case $2.50
This product is not intended for sale in states or localities which have laws forbidding their sale.

TRAVELERS SHOW DECLINE IN SPEED FATALITIES

Compilations by The Travelers Insurance Companies show that persons killed last year in highway accidents which were blamed on excessive speed totaled 10,970 as compared with 12,980 in 1959. This report is included in the safety booklet published annually by The Travelers since 1931 and distributed to more than 3.3 million persons.

"Citizens organizations throughout the country should take heart in these figures," said J. Doyle DeWitt, president of The Travelers. "This decrease in deaths-due-to-speed is even more significant when you realize that it came in a year when highway accidents actually killed 400 more people than a year ago."

The Travelers president pointed out that speed has long been blamed as "the number one killer on our highways."

"Even with the improved speed record last year," Mr. DeWitt said, "speed was listed as the primary cause of accidents which accounted to 36.1 per cent of the total deaths. As for injuries, the record was not as good. They increased nearly 100,000 with more than 1,000,000 blamed on speed during the year."

"Maybe you're not the sports car type."

A Rapid Method for Detection of Seminal Stains

By Lloyd M. Shupe

Abstract

Several more common methods for measuring acid phosphatase activity in regard to prostatic acid phosphatase have been investigated. The method of Babson and Read was found to be quick and simple. Reagents are quite stable. Alpha-naphthyl phosphate was found to be more specific than other methods studied. Numerous studies on background materials indicate the specificity of this method for the detection of seminal stains. Very high levels of acid phosphatase are still found in known seminal stains at least two years old. The method may be made quantitative by photometric absorption.

Books on legal medicine and criminalistics[1,2] describe methods for the identification of seminal stains. Most such books seem to prefer the microscopic identification of spermatazoa. However, the demonstration of spermatazoa in dried seminal stain is often difficult because of the fragility of the dried tails and is impossible in the case of a vasectomized male. For these reasons, other physical and chemical methods for the forensic identification of seminal stains have been studied and proposed. The searching of areas for possible seminal stains by the use of ultra violet light is well known. The appearance of a characteristic fluorescence is used for narrowing the area of specific testing. The choline reaction with iodine-potassium iodide solution, producing the characteristic brown rhombic crystals of periodide of choline, known as the Florence Reaction, has been studied and discarded as not being specific. Other body substances produce similar crystals and interfering substances may prevent the formation of crystals even in the presence of seminal fluid. In general, however, there is good correlation between positive results with the Florence Reaction and the presence of seminal stain. Not as well known is the Barbiero Reaction in which saturated picric acid forms small needle-like crystals in the presence of spermine, a constituent of seminal secretions.

A number of years ago, A. Bodansky reported the presence, in blood, of evelated acid phosphatase, an enzyme produced by the prostate gland, in certain diseases.[3] Shinowara, Jones and Reinhart reported a modification of the Bodansky method in 1942 which was much more specific for prostatic acid phosphatase.[4] This method, however, requires many time-consuming manipulations and the use of unstable reagents. The method was greatly improved when the authors of "Methods and Calibrations" manual for use with the Bausch & Lomb, Spetronic 20[5], published a modification of the method fo Shinowara, Jones and Reinhart using prepared reagents by Hartman-Leddon Company. The use of HARLECO prepared reagents facilitated the qualitative and quantitative estimation of prostatic acid phosphatase for the criminalistic laboratory. This method has been used by the Crime Laboratory of the Columbus Police Department for a number of years. Dr. Geo. Y. Shinowara while at the Ohio State University Medical School used acid phosphatase determinations for the identification of seminal stains before 1943.[6] Other investigators, including Kaye,[7] Benotti,[8] Walker[9] and Hazen[10] described methods for the forensic identification of seminal stains by measurement of acid Phosphatase activity.

Several years ago, Babson and Read described an extremely simple assay method for prostatic acid phosphatase using two tablets and a small test tube.[11] Tablet No. 1 called "Buffer-substrate" consists of 0.67 mg. of sodium alpha-naphthyl acid Phosphate in a mixture of citrates to control pH and tablet No. 2 called "Color developer" contains 0.4 mg. of tetrazotized orthodiansidine in a stabilized form. These reagents have been produced commercially in a kit form by Warner-Chilcott Laboratories, Morris Plains, New Jersey, under the trade name "Phosphatabs,® acid." They are packaged in kits of 12 or 48 tests. Each kit consists of a square silver foil package containing one tablet of buffer-substrate, a square gold foil package of one tablet of color developer, a small 5 x 25 mm. test tube called a "Teswell," a glass stirring rod and a test tube rack.

Procedure

The procedure is quite simple and the test can be made by most police investigators.

(1) Some visual indication of the presence of a suspected seminal stain should be observed before an acid phosphatase test is run, either the typical varnish-like appearance or a difference in visual reflectance of ultra violet light, or both.

(2) A small portion of the stained area, about ¼ x ½ inch is cut out, placed in a clean 50 ml. beaker and covered with 10 cc. of distilled water.

(3) After thirty minutes, the portion of material is removed and squeezed to press out as much liquid as

Address: Mr. Lloyd M. Shupe, Police Chemist, Columbus Police Dept., Columbus, Ohio.

possible. During this thirty minute period, the piece of material may be occasionally agitated.

(4) After stirring the 10 cc. of liquid and allowing any sediment to settle, four drops of the solution is added to a "Teswell."

(5) One Phosphatab,® acid tablet (silver foil) is dropped into the "Teswell" and crushed immediately with the small glass rod supplied with the kit.

(6) Incubation time is determined by checking the temperature and referring to the Temperature-Incubation time table supplied with the kit.

TEMPERATURE-INCUBATION TIME TABLE

Room Temperature °F	Room Temperature °C	Incubation Time Minutes
65	18	25
68	20	22
72	22	20
79	26	17
86	30	15
92	33	13
98	37	12

(7) At the end of the incubation time, a color developer tablet (gold foil) is added and crushed with the glass stirring rod.

(8) The immediate formation of a dark purple color is indicative of high prostatic acid phosphatase level such as is found only in seminal fluid. A mere darkening or reddening (indicating 0.6 to 2.5 Bodansky units) should not be construed as a positive test for seminal stain. Seminal stain will contain over 1,000 and probably 5,000 to 10,000 or more units per 100 cc. The method may be made quantitative by proper dilution of the original wash water and photometric measurement of the absorption of 650 mm. light as compared with a control made in a similar manner using background material. Volume of semen may be estimated from analysis of total nitrogen.

In lieu of cutting a hole in an expensive piece of upholstering material, several drops of water may be placed on the suspected stain, allowing time to soften the varnish-like material, scraping with a knife blade and rinsing in 5 to 10 cc. of distilled water. Acid phosphatase levels will not be nearly as high by this method as by the soaking method.

While no background material has been found to give a reaction similar to that of seminal fluid, a similar sized portion of background material may be cut from an area giving no visual indication of seminal stain and tested in the same manner and at the same time as the suspected stain. Background studies have been run on various facial tissues, toilet tissues, paper towels, handkerchief material, automobile seat covers, women's rayon and nylon panties, women's slips, woolen cloth, upholstery material, sheets and blankets. Control tests have also been run on stains of urine, nasal discharge, glue, paste, beer, wine, whiskey, various foods and human tissue. There is no indication that any of these will give the immediate, pronounced reaction of seminal fluid.

Second Printing

FUNDAMENTALS
OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION

The entire field (usually requiring three or four books) in one volume—*CRIMINAL LAW, LABORATORY METHODS, PHYSICAL EVIDENCE, INTERROGATION,* and *HELPFUL HINTS APPLICABLE IN SPECIAL SITUATIONS.*

Based on fifteen years of practical experience in investigations conducted for municipal and federal law enforcement agencies.

By

CHARLES E. O'HARA
Lecturer in Police Science
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

The crimes chosen for treatment are either serious in nature or relatively frequent in occurrence. The extension to other crimes of the principles elucidated here should be well within the powers of the attentive reader.

"... *the best available book of its kind* ... should serve as an excellent text for a beginner's course in crime detection."—*Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science.*

Pub. date August 1961 — *744 pages*
$10.50 — *98 illustrations*

CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER
301-327 East Lawrence Avenue
Springfield • Illinois

The method herein described has been used since 1959 by the Columbus, Ohio Police Department with considerable success. With ultra violet and visual examination to locate possible stains and analysis of control areas, no false indications have been obtained. It is no longer considered necessary to follow the tedious preparation of staining microscope slides and the time consuming searching of microscopic areas for spermatazoa.

TABLE
THE BASIS FOR ACID PHOPHATASE DETERMINATIONS ON SEMINAL STAINS[6]

SPECIMEN		
SOURCE	STATUS	ACTIVITY UNITS/100 cc.
Blood serum	normal	0.0 to 1.1
	prostatic carcinoma with bone metastasis	1.1 to 70.0
Erythrocytes	normal	8 to 12
	normal	100,000 to 1,000,000
Semen	Stain I	6,200*
	Stain II	10,000*

*Volume of semen estimated from total nitrogen analysis.

Courtesy of Prof. George Y. Shinowara, Ph.D.
Department of Pathology
New York University College of Medicine

REFERENCES

1 Ohara and Osterburg: *An Introduction to Criminalistics*, The MacMillan Company, New York, 1949.

2 Gonzales, Vance, Helpern and Umberger: *Legal Medicine Pathology and Toxicology*, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., New York, 1954.

3 Bodansky, A.: Phosphatase Studies. II. Determination of Serum Phosphatase. Factors Influencing the Accuracy of the Determination. *J. Biol. Chem., 101*:93-104, 1933.

4 Shinowara, G. Y., Jones, L. M. and Reinhart: The Estimation of Serum Inorganic Phosphate and "Acid" and "Alkaline" Phosphatase Activity. *J. Biol. Chem., 142*:921-933, 1942.

5 Methods & Calibrations for Use With the Bausch & Lomb, Spectronic 20, Colorimeter.

6 Shinowara, G. Y.: Personal Communication.

7 Kaye, S.: Identification of Seminal Stains, *J. Crim. Law and Criminol.: 38*:79, 1947.

8 Benotti, M. S., Rosenberg, L., and Dewey, B.: Modification of the Gutman and Gutman Method of Estimating Acid Phosphatase Activity, *J. Lab. & Clin. Med., 31* (3) 1946.

9 Walker, J. T.: A New Test for Seminal Stains, *New England J. Med., 242*:110-111, 1950.

10 Hazen, C. B.: Measurement of Acid Phosphatase Activity to Identify Seminal Stains, *J. Crim. Law, Criminol. and Police Sc., 46:3*:408-413, 1955.

11 Babson, A. L., and Read, P. A.: A New Assay for Prostatic Acid Phosphatase in Serum, *Am. J. of Clin. Path., 32:1*:6-9, 1959.

METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY MEDICAL EXAMINER'S OFFICE

Miami, Fla. — A detailed description of the Metropolitan Dade County Medical Examiner's Office, written by its chief, Dr. Joseph H. Davis, is featured in the July issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

The illustrated, two-page article traces the establishment, progress and duties of the Medical Examiner's Office, located at Jackson Memorial Hospital.

"It was a pleasure for us to publish this interesting article," FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover declared in a letter to Dr. Davis. "We certainly appreciate the time and effort you spent in preparing it."

The Metro Department was established under the provisions of a law passed by the Florida Legislature in March 1956.

"Prior to that time, there was no central or co-ordinated medical system to investigate deaths of official interest," points out Dr. Davis in the article. "With the new law, the medical examiner was empowered to investigate all suspicious, unexpected and violent deaths occurring in the county.

"As a result of a permanent population exceeding one million plus the large annual tourist influx, the workload has been approximately 3,000 cases per year."

The initial facility consisted of an abandoned garage, followed several months later by temporary housing in two rooms of a small building on the hospital grounds. In November 1958, the department moved into a new building designed and constructed especially for the Medical Examiner's Office.

"In the one-story, air-conditioned building are a morgue and incinerator as well as X-ray, photographic, toxicological and histological laboratories and adequate administrative facilities, points out Dr. Davis.

"There is a central staff of 19 persons, including three full-time physicians who are pathologists.

"Due to the integration of all lab facilities in one building under the efficient control of our toxicologist, Arthur J. Fisk, chemical results are frequently completed by the time the autopsy is finished. The result has been an immediate solution to many cases which would ordinarily be unduly delayed," the article continues.

Upon admission to the morgue, each teenage or adult body is fingerprinted and photographed. One set of fingerprints and a medical examiner's case summary goes to the Metro Public Safety Department and another set to the FBI.

The article points out that, with these procedures, ID records of each body can be permanently retained in case of any future questions.

In a recent survey of 159 consecutive adult cases, 75 per cent had fingerprints on file with the FBI and 34 per cent of the total had a criminal record, the article concludes.

Former Police Inspector Named Vice President

Francis D. Phillips has been elected a vice president of Diamond National Corporation, William H. Walters, chairman and president, announced today.

Mr. Phillips, a former inspector in the New York City Police Department, has been called one of the most decorated men in the department. Among his awards is the Walter Scott Medal for Valor. He retired in 1956 as inspector of special squads in the detective division, Manhattan Police Headquarters.

A native of Brooklyn, he joined the force in 1926 and served 31 years before retirement.

Bayonet's Finest Interpreter

By Clifford L. Scott

NOTE: *Lt. Col. Scott is well known to* POLICE *readers. He has contributed many interesting articles. This is a human interest story of the men in his command.*

Seventh Infantry Division Military Police employ several interpreters to keep the MP business running smoothly for Bayonet's Finest. One of the most unusual interpreters in this police organization is the Provost Marshal's Operation Sergeant, SFC Patrick Joseph McGuinness.

"Himself" speaks the international sign language and seldom is the day that he is not called upon interpret the problems of some deaf-mute. These conversations sometimes get quite complicated as McGuinness relates the story to an interpreter who translates it into Korean to the Korean police or Korean Doctor and then back again.

"One thing about sign language is that there are no problems of pronunciation" McGuinness said.

"Himself" grew up in a police family. His father was the late Inspector Patrick J. McGuinness of New York's Finest. His brother is a policeman in New York and he would have been too except that he ran away from home.

He was just a fifteen-year-old kid from Brooklyn, with a yen for excitement when he shipped out as a deckhand on a tanker for South America in 1933.

The excitement has been fast and furious for Patrick McGuinness in the last twenty-eight years. That is if you consider experience with the armies of Bolivia, China, Finland, Britain and the United States; Hijacking Jap ships in Singapore; getting shellacked with "The Ladies From Hell" at Dunkirk, shot by the Russians at Helsinki; taking apart "duds" that weren't duds during the Battle of Britain; losing citizenship in your native land, then winning it back and other such escapades.

"I landed up in these situations mostly because I was bumming around," explains the genial soldier of fortune, the operations sergeant of the Seventh Infantry Division Provost Marshal's Office.

In Bolivia, young McGuinness met some men from the States, commissioned officers in the Bolivian Army. Bolivia was then engaged in a fracas with Uruguay over a few acres of border swamp, rich in oil. The men offered to land him a deal such as their's; instructing natives in the Bolivian Army on the art of jungle warfare and the firing of obsolete weapons.

The commissions had closed earlier because Bolivia was finding such instruction a mite costly to maintain but McGuinness was hired at the top N.C.O. pay grade and with the aid of a few handy manuals remained in the service of Bolivia until March, 1934.

Then he hopped a slow boat to China, where he joined various bandit groups harassing the Japanese invaders. These groups were of the type later consolidated in the Chinese Nationalist Army.

"But the British Government finally kicked me out of China," he said.

McGuinness and a few friends very successfully succeeded in making themselves a disturbing element in Anglo-Japanese relations by hijacking Japanese convoys in Singapore and then selling the loot back to the Japanese war-lords. The Japs complained to the British when they finally caught the pitch.

"We pulled a fast one on the Japanese," the tall, wiry but innocent looking sergeant grins in understatement. "We'd drain off their oil drums and then fill them with water. Over the water, we'd float about a gallon of oil so that when they stuck a rod down into the barrels to measure, it would emerge from the drum dripping oil. They would never suspect the contents."

Next, like many professional soldiers at the time, McGuinness added his two cents to the Spanish Civil War. Over that experience and its ramifications he skips rapidly to Finland, where, in March of 1938, he became a member of the International Brigade.

His efforts in defending Helsinki against the Russian hordes which invaded that ice-box in 1939 were rewarded with a bullet in the neck.

"I was lucky, I got hit in the spring. Many of the men who were wounded in the winter froze to death before they could get aid."

He was released from duty with the Finnish in March, 1939 and then in October of the same year, Patrick Joseph McGuinness of Brooklyn enlisted in the Canadian Army.

"I got a bum deal on that. No sooner had I enlisted when I was put on "DS" with the British "Highlanders"—the First Battalion of the Black Watch."

"There were twenty of us selected to go with the "Ladies From Hell"—at their pay rates which were a lot lower than the Canadian Army's—as an advance detail in preparation for a later shipment of Canadian forces. What actually happened was that we were sent directly to France. We arrived in the thick of it on New Year's Day of '40."

Address: Lt. Col. Clifford L. Scott, Asst. Chief of Staff, GI; Hdqr. 6th U.S. Army, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

His most memorable experience while in skirts was Dunkirk. As C. S. M.—a rate in the "Highlanders" similar to our first sergeant, McGuinness was with the last battalion of fortunates to be evacuated from that slaughter.

Back in London after Dunkirk, he joined a bomb disposal unit. Eight man details, an officer and seven EM had the hazardous job of digging out and disarming duds which were buried into London streets during the nightly Luftwafe raids in The Battle of Britain.

"This was a good deal," recalls the soldier of fortune. "Sure, there was a good percentage of casualties but we got hazardous duty pay—twenty-four cents a week extra!"

For twenty-four extra cents a week, McGuinness and his mates accepted the heart-thumping assignment of searching out duds, digging around them and then climbing into the excavation to disarm them. The disassembling procedure was to have one of the crew, equipped with ear phones and a chest mike, scramble down into the excavation and straddle the dud. Then while he worked, he would give a step by step, running commentary.

"He might say, "Now I am giving the head two turns to the left," and if the thing blew, we'd know next time to give two turns to the right."

Given the opportunity, McGuinness later rejoined the Canadian Army and with a Calgary tank outfit was wounded in action at Dieppe. He received an embarrassing wound.

"I was trying to outrun an '88' and didn't quite make it," he chuckles.

While in a London hospital, he was picked up by the M.P.'s along with other Americans who had joined the British early in the war, and told he could join the U. S. Army. This he did, at the same time taking out first citizenship papers.

Five years later, Mr. McGuinness from Brooklyn was again a citizen of his native land; but only after having received the combat infantryman's badge and additional wounds for service with the 30th Division at St. Lo, The Battle of the Bulge and the Rhine crossing.

The best part of a sojourn with an M.P. unit in Shanghai after the war was a Wac. She became Mrs. McGuinness in 1946.

SFC McGuinness' present tour follows his call to active service from the reserves in October, 1950. In May of 1951 he joined the Regular Army.

"I think I'll stay in. Civilian life's too quiet. Everyplace I've been has been a load of excitement. It has been a lot of fun."

"I've been scared and I've wondered when I was going to eat next, but I have no regrets."

The genial SFC Patrick Joseph McGuinness himself has served five armies. He finally got into military police work where he now supervises Bayonet's Finest in Korea. ★★★

POLICE COLLEGE NEWS

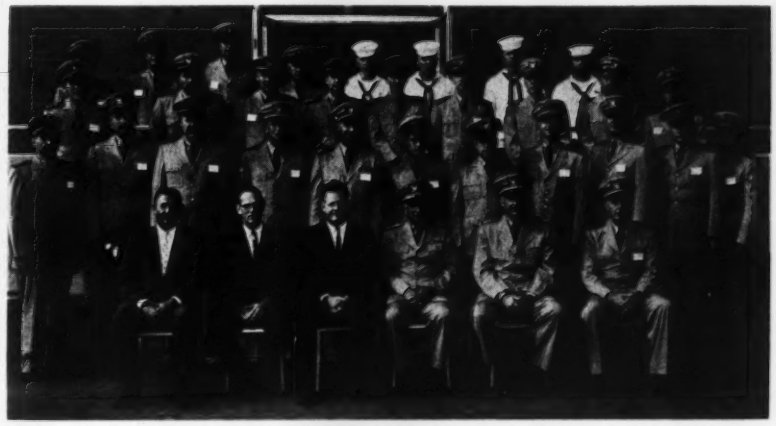
Edited by Allen P. Bristow

POLICY FAVORS COLLEGE ATTENDANCE

Dr. A. C. Germann, Long Beach State College, recently revealed a rather unusual policy on the part of a police department with respect to officers attending college. This policy was established by Chief William J. Mooney for the Long Beach, California, Police Department, and reads as follows:

> "It is the desire of this Department to encourage its members to work toward their college degree. In order to assist any officer who is attending college, it will be this Department's policy, whenever possible, to not change an officer's working hours so as to cause him to drop a class."

Such a foresighted and professional policy is rather rare in the experience of this editor, and he would appreciate hearing of any such policy decisions on the part of police administrators throughout the nation.



The Department of Police Science and Administration, Long Beach State College, graduated thirty U. S. Coast Guard personnel from the first Structural Fire Fighting course on August 18th. Seated, l to r: Dr. A. C. Germann, Director Public Safety Institute; Dr. Ray Lindgren, Dean of the College; Prof. P. M. Howard, Coordinator, Fire Fighting Course; Admiral Ned Sprow, U.S.C.G.; and Lt. Cdr. Redmond Fitzgerald, U.S.C.G., Class Representative.

NEW COLLEGE PROGRAMS IN FLORIDA

New college programs for law enforcement personnel in Florida were recently explained by Dr. Vernon Fox, Florida State University.

The new programs formalized at Florida State University are in (1) Law Enforcement and in (2) Criminalistics. These programs had been going on an informal basis within the framework of Criminology and Corrections. Now, a balanced program of (1) Corrections, (2) Criminalistics, and (3) Law Enforcement with equal status will be offered at Florida State University beginning September, 1961.

Junior colleges in St. Petersburg, Ocala, and Miami are developing terminal and transfer junior college law enforcement programs. The Florida State University is in the process of developing the University level program in cooperation and close coordination with these junior college programs in Florida.

Address: Prof. Allen P. Bristow, 1908 Dalton Rode, Palos Verdes Estates, Calif.

NEW PROGRAM AT NORTHEASTERN

Formal announcement has now been made of the four year program in law enforcement at Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts. This program, which has just evolved from a long and careful formative period, was developed in co-operation with the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association, the Massachusetts State Police, and the Massachusetts Police Association. The program includes a total of 130 semester hours of study culminating in the Bachelor of Science Degree.

The program is organized under the newly formed Department of Law Enforcement and Security. This Department has as its Chairman, Associate Professor Robert Sheehan who has long been active in police education programs. Assisting him will be Major Leslie Williams, Executive Officer, Connecticut State Police, and Arnold Olsen, an attorney and former Lieutenant in the Massachusetts State Police. Such a professional program has long been needed in the New England area, and we look forward to hearing about it's expansion and development.

CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PARTICIPATES

The University of Waterloo recently assisted in presenting a one week "Sergeants Training Seminar" for Canadian law enforcement officers. Instructors for the seminar were provided by the police departments of Kitchener and Toronto, as well as the Attorney General. The strenuous nature of the program is illustrated by the length of the instructional day; 9:00 A.M. to 9:30 P.M.

We have heard little, here in the United States, regarding the role of Canadian colleges in police training. Perhaps some Canadian officer will send this editor information on any full-time, degree granting, police college programs in that country; for future publication.

APPOINTED NEW DIRECTOR AT CERRITOS COLLEGE

C. A. Pantaleoni was recently appointed Director of the Police Science Department at Cerritos College, Norwalk, California. Mr. Pantaleoni was most recently, for nine years, assigned to the Bureau of Investigation, Los Angeles District Attorney's Office, although he was a member of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for many years prior to that assignment. Mr. Pantaleoni also holds the Master of Public Service Degree (Police Science) from Los Angeles State College, and was in the first graduating class to receive this degree (1958).

Cerritos College is one of the few two-year colleges with police programs in California which has seen the need to appoint a full-time "Head" for the program. Most two-year programs in police science are administered by non-police oriented school staff, and employ part-time police instructors. We are sure that this appointment will add additional continuity and professional stature to the already excellent program at Cerritos College.

COAST GUARD INSTITUTE

The first United States Coast Guard Structural Fire Fighting Institute was held at Long Beach State College during August, 1961. Section I completed training on August 18th, and Section II completed training on September 1st. The two-week training programs consisted of lecture classes, field trips, and fire-fighting demonstrations. Presented through the *Public Safety Institute* of the Department of Police Science and Administration, the instructional staff was composed of Los Angeles and Long Beach Fire Department commanders. Participants are pictured on page 75.

PROFESSOR APPOINTED HEAD OF POLICE COMMISSION

Newly elected mayor of Los Angeles Samual Yorty recently appointed John P. Kenney, Associate Professor of Public Administration at the University of Southern California, to the Los Angeles City Police Commission. Professor Kenney, widely known in law enforcement circles, is Co-ordinator of the Law Enforcement Program at U.S.C. and is a Past-President of the American Society of Criminology.

Shortly after Professor Kenney's appointment, it was announced that he had been elected to head the Police Commission. The placement of leading academic figures in such advisory and policy-making positions should contribute greatly to the professional achievement of law enforcement agencies throughout the country.

SOUTHERN POLICE INSTITUTE

University of Louisville announces the schedule for 1962 mid-winter Seminars. Various sessions, starting January 8th, will cover Scientific Investigation of Crime; Police Administration; Methods and Techniques of Instruction; Personnel Management and Supervisory Procedures.

Instructors for the Institute will include outstanding scientists, police administrators, University instructors, and business specialists.

For further information write: Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky.

FRESNO STATE PARTICIPATES IN "SHOPLIFTERS CLINIC"

An institute to acquaint retail merchants with increasing theft problems which occur during the Christmas holidays was presented jointly by Fresno State College and various local civic groups during November. Octavio Tocchio, Associate Professor of Criminology, presented four basic subjects: (1) "Shoplifting and It's Problems", (2) "Shoplifting and the Law of Arrest," (3) "Fraudulent Checks" and (4) "Retail Security."

This type program is another excellent example of the many ways in which a college law enforcement program may serve the community, outside its regular functions. It also brings the college program to the attention of the public in a very favorable manner.

Police Duties at the Scene of the Crime

By D. K. Cunningham

About the Author: *The author has long been associated with the law enforcement field. He has been affiliated with the Department of Public Safety, Assistant County Attorney for Tulsa County; Assistant Director for the State Bureau of Investigation; and is presently Assistant County Attorney for Oklahoma County.*

Mr. Cunningham is also well known as a lecturer for various Seminars in the Homicide, Arson, Auto Theft, and Polygraph division of law enforcement.

INTRODUCTION

Law enforcement is a greatly misinterpretated branch of our Local, State and Federal governments. All too many times the officer is wrongfully blamed for lack of prosecution or conviction of a criminal. A better understanding between the officers, the prosecutor and the court is the only solution to this problem. However, this is not the subject matter of this treatise.

The ultimate objective of law enforcement is the prosecution of the criminal by the courts and the prosecutor. So many times this is overlooked by the investigator, especially when he is constantly harassed by his commanding officer to make all reports to him. The impression is often left that the report must be made at once, causing many details to be overlooked or not included.

The prosecutor is generally the last person to be contacted by the investigator, and then only when the case is submitted for his approval for filing. If this is being done, it should be remedied at once. Keep the prosecutor, or his office informed and always feel free to contact him for advice. Remember that the prosecutor is the person on whose shoulders the prosecution rests. He may want to make some particular requirements while the case is still fresh in the mind of the investigator.

In many instances the first officer arriving on the scene of a major crime is not the person to whom the case will be assigned for investigation. Therefore, the first officer on the scene has a very important role to play. It is his primary duty to preserve the scene of the crime and locate witnesses who saw the commission of the crime. He must also be able to take dying statements and preserve evidence as it is found for the use of the officer assigned to make the investigation.

If the first officer on the scene is an inexperienced officer, he should immediately call for assistance from his commanding officer. He should thereafter survey the scene very carefully making notes of important facts relating to the commission of the crime, location of evidence pertinent to the crime and voluntary statements of eye witnesses. Also, he should be prepared to take a dying declaration and preserve it for the use of the follow-up investigation.

Every good investigator should have immediate access to a camera, tape measure and plenty of note pads. After photographing the scene, a sketch should be made of all pertinent points of interest; i.e., location of bodies, blood stains (spots), weapons, wearing apparel, etc.

The next two steps are very important. The preservation of evidence and obtaining names and addresses of all witnesses and early bystanders.

Too often the evidence found at the scene of the crime cannot later be properly identified in court due to lack of knowledge on the part of the first officers arriving on the scene. Identification tags with some suitable means of attaching them to the evidence should be a most important part of an officer's equipment. All evidence taken into custody should immediately be tagged with the following pertinent information: Name of deceased (if no deceased, name of defendant will suffice), location of crime, approximate time and date of crime, type of object tagged, name, initials or identifying mark of officer.

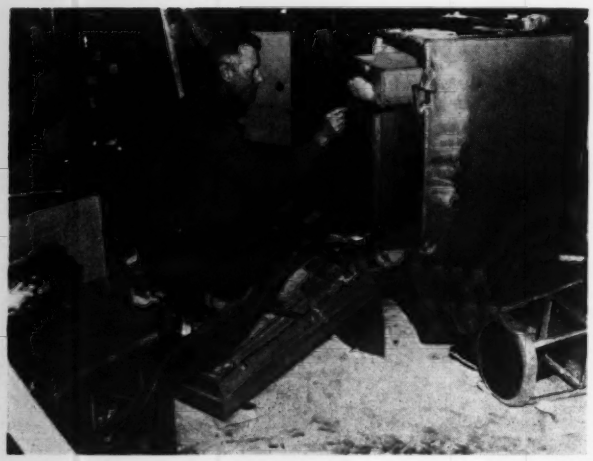
Also remember, the fewer the number of persons who handle the evidence, the easier it will be to introduce it into evidence. Everyone who holds the evidence should place his initials on the evidence tag to properly preserve the chain for identification purposes in court.

Names, addresses and relationship of all witnesses and early bystanders to the crime should be noted at once. This will greatly enhance the follow-up investigation. The reason is quite obvious. Some of these people could be involved in the commission of the crime, or subsequently it may be found by knowing who they are that they were the ones who committed the crime.

Res gestae is another important facet of a preliminary investigation. Don't overlook the word because it appears to be hard to pronounce. Have your prosecuting attorney explain it to you. It may be something you have been overlooking. It is important in that it is an exception to the general hearsay rule.

In effect, *res gestae* is "An outburst of honest belief in a moment of intense excitement" . . . the statements, "must be made voluntarily and spontaneous within so short a time after the occurrence as to preclude the idea of delib-

Address: Mr. D. K. Cunningham, Assistant County Attorney, Office of County Attorney, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.



It is the duty of the first officer on the scene to see that evidence is not disturbed until proper technicians can be summoned, such as the above New York Police Dept. laboratory technician. —Photo by World Wide Photos.

erate design."[1] The admittance of *res gestate* in the trial of a case is left to the sound discretion of the judge.

It would, therefore, be most prudent to make notes of all statements by parties involved in the crime as to admission of guilt, innocence or anything else pertinent to the crime.

FOLLOW-UP INVESTIGATION AT THE SCENE

At this point an on the scene follow-up investigation should begin to "milk the case dry" of all evidence or related items found at the scene. Even though an item may appear insignificant, it should be carefully noted as to its location with respect to the scene of the crime. What may at first appear to be an unrelated item, may become the actual basis for the crime after other facts become known to the investigator.

If technical aid is available they should be called at once to the scene before anything is disturbed. The usual group of technicians made available by the State to local authorities are ballisticians, latent fingerprint experts, photographers and chemical lab technicians. Also to be considered among this group are the arson investigators whose usefulness is frequently overlooked.

The work done by the technicians should, of necessity, be correlated by the officers in charge of the investigation. He should determine the correct angle of the photography, the location of latent prints and generally outline for the technicians what he expects from them.

If the crime is a homicide, an immediate determination must be made of the necessity of a post mortem examination. Most State laws provide for a coroner to determine the cause of death. The coroner has the privilege of calling a jury to assist him in determining the cause of death. It would be most advisable to call for the coroner if the cause of death is not immediately known. The coroner's inquest can be used to great advantage when confronted with an uncooperative witness.

Provide the coroner with the services of an official court reporter and have the coroner call the witness whose testimony you need for your report. Witnesses under oath are usually very careful to tell the truth. We have all been taught from childhood to tell the truth on the witness stand. Unless your witness is a congenital liar or has been previously warned, he will, in most cases, give you the information you need.

At this point in the investigation, you will find that the news media are contacting you and your superior officer for a release. Contact your office and give them a brief resume of the facts and determine what news can be released without injuring further investigation procedures. The news media can greatly assist an investigator, or likewise hamper his work when they are not properly informed. Generally newsmen will honor confidential information and withhold its release pending your approval.

CONCLUSION

We all naturally strive to please our boss. Great pains and effort are expended sometimes in making a good impression on the front office. If we rush our investigations to appear diligent, we are guilty of overlooking our basic responsibility. We must all look ahead to the results we intend to achieve when starting out on a case. A criminal case is worked for the benefit of the prosecutor, and for no other reason. The manner in which it is presented will usually have a direct bearing on the prosecution and ultimate finding of guilt or innocence of the defendant. Select a uniform method of reporting the case and follow that form religiously in all cases.

Selfishly preserve the proper chain of evidence. If the chain is broken the failure will reflect on all the officers connected with the case. It is the primary duty of the officer assigned to the case to see that the evidence is handled properly and ready for introduction into court.

When questioning witnesses at the scene of the crime be sure to follow up with a written statement at your earliest opportunity. The longer you wait, the greater the possibility that some matters may be added or forgotten by the witness. Your notes taken at the scene will greatly assist you in taking the statements. Contact your prosecuting attorney for advice in the form to use in taking the statement. It is necessary that the witness be properly advised of his constitutional rights and this should be made an integral part of the statement.

The last, but by no means the least, important duty is to make notes of everything and keep the notes in a condition that they can be deciphered and read later on when you are making your final report.

Remember, the most insignificant piece of evidence or fact obtained by the most inexperienced officer could be the solution of the crime and the difference between good prosecution or acquittal of the defendant. ★★★

[1]Bouvier's Legal Dictionary.

Edited by Dr. William Dienstein

Langford, B., Sheehan, R., Lobkovich, T., Watson, P.: STOPPING VEHICLES AND OCCUPANT CONTROL, Springfield, Thomas, 1960, 88 pp., $5.00.

Of the several phases of police work, probably one of the most important and potentially most dangerous is the stopping of vehicles. Both public relations and the safety of the officer and public is of vital importance. Despite these important considerations, Langford, Sheehan, Lobkovich, and Watson have found that many police administrators have completely neglected this aspect of training.

Although the authors devote some material to the public relations aspect, most of their efforts are directed towards researching and presenting techniques and methods used by various state and municipal agencies. From their research, the authors developed a basic training pattern that should be of interest to all policemen and police administrators.

One section of the book is devoted exclusively to stopping, arresting, searching, and transporting of violators. Here the authors deal with the routine as well as the dangerous stop. Although this section fails to take into account a few of the elements which could seriously hamper this operation, it nevertheless provides the police officer with a few basic rules of caution.

Photographs, charts, and diagrams are combined with a well written text to make this a forerunner in its field.

John T. Voss
State Traffic Officer
California Highway Patrol

Bloch, Herbert A., Editor: CRIME IN AMERICA, Philosophical Library, Inc., New York, New York, 1961, pp. 355, price $6.00.

The majority of contributions in this book were first read as papers before the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology. The first section deals with aspects of the difficult problem of the treatment of the criminal offender, ranging from contradictions in correctional administration to the much debated problem of capital punishment. The second section deals with some of the more specialized concerns of modern criminology which are not to be found in standard reference works on criminology—crime in the armed forces, homicide on the highways, the child murderer, crime and the labor movement, among others.

The third part is devoted to discussions of some of the more pressing problems in modern penology. These are problems of sex and sanity which touch upon some of the more vital issues in our society. The fourth and final section deals with the more recent methodological interests in the approach to the study of crime and delinquency. Among the contributors are Vernon Fox, Donal E. J. MacNamara, Jacob Chwast, Melitta Schmideberg, Frederick J. Hacker, names well known in contemporary criminology. This is a book that will prove of interest and value to all students of crime.

Edward Podolsky, M.D., F.A.P.A.
1049 East 18th St.
Brooklyn 30, N.Y.

Weston, Paul B.: COMBAT SHOOTING FOR POLICE, Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1960, pp. 194, price $7.50.

COMBAT SHOOTING FOR POLICE by Paul B. Weston is a creditable book on combat shooting. The author has wisely confined his remarks to a discussion of positions of combat shooting and related equipment, their merits and disadvantages without overendorsing one over the other. The book is replete with the personal experiences of the author and informal remarks concerning associates in shooting techniques. This has tended to lighten the reading of a technical subject but may distract others who are interested only in meaty reading.

In his chapter, "Give Mc Your Gun, Copper," the author goes afield with a discussion of psychology in confronting an armed suspect and disarming techniques. The author's comments largely consist of personal opinion and may strike the reader as a breezy discussion of the necessary courage and resourcefulness of an officer in a combat situation. Comments made by the author could be misunderstood. His off-hand analysis of the criminal mind to many may appear largely as conjecture.

The author obviously familiar with the never ending controversy of types of holsters among law enforcement people sagely points out "There is no best holster for every occasion." His comments on the hazards of "gimmick holsters" should prove to be of particular interest to officers and assist in abating the controversy.

The author is to be commended for having reduced his experiences as an officer of wide experience to a text on shooting which any officer will find quite readable and in many instances thought provoking. In any subsequent revision it might be wise for the author to consider some minimization of his informal references to associates and avoidance of the use of the word, "Cop," which appears throughout the text. No reference is made in the text to recognition of gun malfunctions except an observation that the officer should not tinker with his gun. While the author undoubtedly is correct regarding "tinkering," a chapter devoted to the recognition of an improperly working gun would add to the worth of the book.

H. H. Bertch, Captain
Commander, Training Division
Los Angeles Police Department

Cressey, Donald R., Editor: THE PRISON: Studies in Institutional Organization and Change, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., Publisher, New York, New York, 1961, pp. 392, price $6.00.

I read with great interest Donald R. Cressey's new book, "The Prison." I found the information in this book both interesting and informative and firmly believe that every correctional worker should not only read the book but should make a thorough study and familiarize himself with its contents. In contrast to the many books that I have read on Prison Administration that seems to be unproved theory, this book is based upon facts and findings of the authors of the various chapters. For the most part, it is written in a manner that can be easily understood by most readers.

I was particularly impressed with Erving Goffman's chapter "On the Characteristics of Total Institutions: The Inmate World." His description of the processes of mortification was very real and I feel it is something that we, in prison administration, are inclined to overlook.

I feel that the book is one of the most informative that I have ever read and have ordered copies of the book for use in In-Service Training which will later be placed in the Institution Library.

I have recommended its purchase to several other Prison Administrators.

G. P. Lloyd, Assoc. Supt.
California Institution for Men
Tehachapi, California

DAILY TRAINING BULLETIN

of the

Los Angeles Police Department

W. H. PARKER
Chief of Police

Volume I . . . Bulletins 1-172

A wealth of practical information

- To give the policeman a permanent reference which will assist him in knowing, understanding, and applying approved policies, rules, procedures, and techniques.
- To enable individual officers to prepare for advancement.

". . . *a book which is indeed a welcome addition to the police literature of today.* The administrator and the police instructor will find it invaluable."—*Texas Police Journal*

2nd Ptg. Pub. Sept. '61 ***284 pp. (7x10)***

$8.50 ***232 il.***

Volume II . . . Containing 179 Bulletins

Volume II, like its predecessor, contains the roll call training of the Los Angeles Police Department. The methods described are basic police methods that can be applied anywhere in the world and in any size of department.

"This is among the best material ever written in police work and is undoubtedly the best treatment of the day to day work of a police officer. *It is authoritative, accurate, and very readable. The illustrations are excellent.* Both volumes should be read and studied by every police officer, no matter his rank or the size of department."—*Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science.*

Pub. '58 ***304 pp. (7x10)***

$8.50 ***232 il.***

CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER

301-327 East Lawrence Avenue

Springfield • Illinois

BOOK NOTICES

Joseph S. Roucek: SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME, Philosophical Library, Inc., 15 East 40th Street, New York 16, New York, 1961, 551 pages, $10.00.

This book is a symposium of twenty-one contributions by specialists, psychiatrists, educators, law enforcement personnel, sociologists, and others.

The editor of this compilation has sought to bring together some sociological knowledge about the various aspects of crime.

Of particular interest to police personnel should be the articles by C. Ray Jeffrey, "The Sociology of the Police," and Paul H. Ashenhust, "Trends in Police Training."

One section of the book covers the topics of delinquency, criminal law, police systems, and penal systems in the USSR and the European Satellites.

Sociology of Crime provides the reader with the opportunity to examine the problem of crime as a social condition and to gain new and stimulating concepts.

Harry Manuel Shulman: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, New York, 1961, 802 pages, $8.00.

"The basic orientation of the volume is sociological. It describes the social pressures operative upon children in American Culture that push them in the direction of deviant conduct." (ix)

This book affords practitioners concerned with the problem of delinquency a wealth of material. The book is divided into eight parts under the following headings: "Juvenile Delinquency as a Condition," "Research Approaches to Delinquency Causation," "Society and the Delinquent," "The Individual Delinquent," "Social Role Formation in Delinquency," "Legal Approaches to Delinquency Control," "Individual and Group Approaches to Delinquency Treatment," and "The Social Control of Delinquency."

Martin H. Neumeyer, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN MODERN SOCIETY (Third Edition), D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 120 Alexander Street, Princeton, New Jersey, 1961, 426 pages, $6.50.

First published in 1949, this 1961 edition brings up to date the purpose of the book: "to analyze and describe the problem of juvenile delinquency as it exists in a changing contemporary society."

The book is divided into three parts. *Part One* is devoted to a description of the problems of juvenile delinquency in a changing world and includes consideration of the background of delinquency as a social problem.

Part Two deals with the complex of basic conditions that gives rise to delinquent behavior.

Part Three, "Delinquency Control," surveys both correctional and preventive methods and efforts in dealing with the problem of delinquency.

The author points out the importance of a knowledge of factors conducive to delinquency as a basis for treatment procedures and preventive measures. Neumeyer states "The control of delinquency involves: (1) an adequate program of apprehension, investigation, detention, protection, juvenile court and probation services, and correctional institutions and agencies; and (2) effective agencies and methods of prevention." (301)

Doing a Better Job

There isn't a job in the world that can't be done better than it's being done. A man isn't doing the best he can for himself, for the company that employs him, or for the world if he rocks along without looking for that better way. I don't care whether a man is one of a thousand clerks in a huge office, or is president of a corporation. He owes it to his company and to himself to do the best job he can.—*Edwin M. Clark, President, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.*

Fisher, Edward C.: VEHICLE TRAFFIC LAW, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, 1961, pp. 468, Price $10.00.

More Americans are affected each year by our traffic laws and regulations than all other city and state laws combined. However, authoritative aids in interpreting and understanding the nation's traffic laws are sparse.

VEHICLE TRAFFIC LAW by Edward C. Fisher, associate counsel of the Traffic Institute, and former judge of the Municipal Court of Lincoln, Nebraska, is the first complete treatise covering a thorough digest and review of existing traffic laws and regulations. In no other one-volume work can we find ready references, precedents, and case citations interpreting the provisions of the uniform vehicle code. The code, with local variations, forms the great body of traffic laws and regulations throughout the country. Judge Fisher has included in his book every conceivable phase of our existing traffic laws and regulations. The readable index prompts quick reference.

Trained or untrained, the reader will find this book an aid in understanding the many traffic laws governing the great field of human activity—driving. I commend *VEHICLE TRAFFIC LAW* highly.

Judge Sherman G. Finesilver, Denver, Colorado

HOW DO YOU RATE?

There are 5 important steps to take in becoming an efficient and effective officer.

1. Attention
2. Interest
3. Conviction
4. Desire
5. Action

How do *you* rate?

Publishers: File two copies of this Form with your postmaster.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, JULY 2, 1946 AND JUNE 11, 1960 (74 STAT. 208) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF

- - POLICE - - (Insert name and title of publication) published bi-monthly (State exact frequency of issue)

at Springfield, Illinois (Name of post office and State where publication has second-class entry) for year ending Aug. 31, 1962

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

	Name	Address
Publisher	CHARLES C THOMAS, PUBLISHER	301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill.
Editor	- - -	
Managing editor	- - - Charles C Thomas, Publisher	" " "
Business manager	- - -	

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

Name	Address
Charles C Thomas, Publisher	301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill.
Payne E.L. Thomas	Island Bay Lane, Lake Springfield, Illinois
Charles C Thomas	Maryes Hill, Chatham, Illinois
W.P. Thomas	" " "

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

Name	Address
none	

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue.) 4000

Payne E L Thomas
(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner)
CHARLES C THOMAS, PUBLISHER
Payne E. L. Thomas

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of September, 19 61

[SEAL]

(My commission expires 6/xx/.., 19..)

POD Form 3526 (July 1960)

POSITIONS OPEN

INSPECTOR OF POLICE

The City of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin is accepting applications for the position of Inspector of Police. The annual salary range is $8,722.14 to $10,111.13.

Requirements: preferred age range 30 to 50 years; high school graduate. Not less than five years of experience in police or law enforcement work of which at least two years must have been in a supervisory or command capacity.

For further information and application forms apply before November 27, 1961, to: Chairman, Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, City Hall, 7725 West North Avenue, Wauwatosa 13, Wisconsin.

CHIEF OF POLICE

Police Chief wanted for Oak Park, Illinois. Excellent residential suburb of Chicago. Population 61,000. Budget, $650,000. Police personnel 77; civilians, 30. Appointment salary, up to $10,620. Contact Mark E. Keane, Village Manager, Municipal Building, Oak Park, Illinois.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Advertiser	*Page*
Aluminum Plumbing Fixture Corp.	55
Associated Research, Inc.	43
E. M. Bloomberg Company, Inc.	84
The Boston School of Criminology	38
George F. Cake Company	21
Creighton Shirt Company	15
Delehanty Correspondence School	65
Faurot, Inc.	2
Federal Sign & Signal Corp.	7
Gerber Manufacturing Co.	3
Hollister, Inc.	61
Identi-Kit Division	51
Insignia Jewelry Mfg. Co.	22
MacDonell Associates	64
National Training Center of Lie Detection	53
Nielsen-Rionda, Inc.	67
Police Journal	24
Public Sports Shops	69
Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories	4
C. H. Stoelting	29
Trippe Manufacturing Co.	33
Charles C Thomas, Publisher	71, 80, 83
Village of Oak Park	81
Wauwatosa, Wisconsin	81

NEWS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FELLOWSHIPS AVAILABLE

A deadline of Feb. 15, 1962, for submitting of applications for fellowships in the graduate criminal law program at Northwestern University has been set by Claud R. Sowle, who administers the program.

Sowle announced that six fellowships again will be available the 1962-63 academic year for criminal law studies under the 1958 Ford Foundation grant to the school.

In selecting the six Ford Fellowship award winners, the applicant's scholastic records, demonstrated interest in the field of criminal law, and his future plans are considered by the school.

Complete details and application forms may be obtained now from Sowle's office, located in the Northwestern University School of Law, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois.

COLLEGE RECEIVES GIFT

Police Chief Norman Olsen of Roselle Park presents a check for $250 to Dr. Kenneth C. MacKay, president of Union Junior College, Cranford, as a gift from the Union County Police Chiefs Association. Chief Olsen is association president. Escorting him are Chief Christian Fritz of Mountainside, association treasurer, and Chief Lester W. Powell of Cranford, who is dean of the Police Training Academy, which is held annually at Union Junior College's Nomahegan Building.

CONNECTICUT AUTHORIZES TROOPER INCREASE

Relative to the article on the Connecticut Resident State Police, which appeared in the September-October, 1961 issue of POLICE, the Connecticut General Assembly increased the authorized number of resident state troopers from 30 to 36. The final bill was a revision of one that originally sought an addition of 15, or a total of 45. A request to allow a town to contract for two troopers was turned down by the legislators.

On the negative side, a bill to establish a Municipal Police Training Council died in committee. This bill was patterned after the system now in effect in New York. It proposed to make minimum police training mandatory before a person could be appointed a police officer. The stated purpose of the bill was "to provide a common high standard for all municipal police training within the state." This proposal will almost certainly be introduced in the 1963 legislature.

IAPE IN CALIFORNIA

The International Association of Polygraph Examiners in California has been accomplishing some very important objectives in recent months. The organization was established in Sept. 1960, as an educational forum. Grand Chapter meets monthly at different police departments in Southern California. The IAPE has had some very interesting guest speakers, and is now in the process of incorporating as a non-profit corporation in the State of California. One of the main objectives is to obtain legislation at the state level which will provide for the licensing of polygraph examiners.

Another chapter is currently being formed in the Sacramento area. Other chapters will be established later in different parts of the world.

RELOADING SAVES MONEY

The Metro Public Safety Department's pistol range saves Dade County residents $27,000 per year by the seemingly small operation of reloading shells used in target practice, according to range director Sgt. John P. Ford.

A venetian blind system of slatted walls behind the targets catches the projectiles and drops them into a sliding tray so that all the lead used may be reclaimed.

Prison labor is used to mold the bullets, saving further expense, and a completely automatic re-loading machine completes the process. The bullet heads are sized, the old cap knocked out of the case and replaced with a new one and the shell re-assembled – all in the speedy Rube-Goldberg-type machine.

Each Metro officer is required to sharpen his (or her) aim at least once a month on the range, and must shoot a minimum of 600 rounds per year.

Sheriff Thomas J. Kelly, Metro Public Safety Director, requires accurate marksmanship from his police officers. "When a man is sent out on the street with a gun, he must know how to use it," says Kelly.

Any officer who fails to qualify in target practice is moved to an inside job which doesn't require the carrying of a gun.

Out of a possible 300 points, Metro police must score a minimum of 240 under varied conditions, including a series of rapid fire shots. A mechanical device times the shooting and removes the face of the target after 10 seconds.

An advanced training course in shooting, patterned after FBI marksmanship courses, is held for officers at Dade's Trial Glades Ranges.

One interesting note reported by Sgt. Ford involves the issuing of gun permits. A new county regulation states that applicants must display basic qualifications in the handling of a pistol on the police range before obtaining a permit. Since the rule was adopted, says Ford, requests for permits have dropped considerably.

WORDS OF WISDOM

There are two kinds of dissatisfied men: Those who wring their hands and those who set to work. The former lose what they have, and the latter get what they want.

For The Right Answer When You Need It

6 New Books in
POLICE SCIENCE

THE ENIGMA OF DRUG ADDICTION

By Thorvald T. Brown,
Oakland Police Dept., Oakland, Calif.

An unemotional approach to the dilemma of addiction written by an experienced narcotic officer whose daily contacts with addicts, pushers and dealers form a sound background for this account. The author IDENTIFIES, DESCRIBES and EXPLAINS narcotic drugs and their effects on the individual, the economy, and the welfare of the community. The principal part of the book is concerned with treatment and control of addiction . . . *emphasizing the need for close cooperation between medicine and law enforcement.* An important feature is a detailed description of the revolutionary Nalline Test. *Pub. '61, about 372 pp., 49 il., (Police Science Series), $11.50.*

RACE TENSIONS AND THE POLICE

By J. E. Curry and Glen D. King,
both of Dallas Police Dept.

This timely book is a comprehensive guide to the officer's role as mediator of tensions arising from disagreements between racial groups. The *sociological factors* involved in racial conflict, as well as POLICE AND MINORITY GROUP PREVENTIVE MEASURES, are highlighted. The authors have made no attempt to argue the moral right or wrong of desegregation. They have taken the attitude that the responsibility of a police officer is to enforce the law regardless of whether that law meets with his personal approval. The officer who is striving toward professionalization of his vocation will find much in this book to help him assume a proper attitude toward racial tensions and to realize the dangers of alternative measures. IN ADDITION, SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR BRINGING UNDER CONTROL an unruly crowd should tensions *erupt into violence. Pub. '61, (Police Science Series), 152 pp., $5.50.*

PATROL ADMINISTRATION

By G. Douglas Gourley and Allen P. Bristow
both of Los Angeles State College.

This is truly an examination in depth of the administration of the patrol function in law enforcement. Present methods and systems of patrol are discussed, criticized, and analyed. Administration techniques to supplement the patrolman are discussed in detail—*policewomen, reserves, police dogs, integrated police-fire personnel, and police cadets.* The planning process as it relates to the patrol function is explored in detail, including tactical as well as operational plans. Planning is related to patrol distribution and several suggested distribution systems are presented. The authors discuss special equipment of the modern patrol force — COMMUNICATIONS, VEHICLES, WEAPONS, and PATROL STATIONS. Public relations as a special problem is recognized and suggestions made to the patrol administrator on techniques which are peculiar to the patrol force. *Pub. '61, 388 pp., 87 il., (Police Science Series), $11.50.*

THE NARCOTIC OFFICER'S NOTEBOOK

By Malachi L. Harney, *Formerly Assistant to the U.S. Commissioner of Narcotics, Washington, D.C., and* John C. Cross, *Division of Narcotic Control, State of Illinois.*

This is an important book for all serious students of the multifaceted problem of drug addiction in this country. The authors write from close acquaintance with the problem—an acquaintance possessed by few as to duration, depth and diversity. In their own personal experience and in that of the persons who trained them is reflected almost the whole history of narcotic control in the United States. *This first-hand account dispels some present-day misinformation on the subject and puts the whole situation in proper perspective.* In the matter of cure and rehabilitation the authors are optimistic but cautiously so. They warn against half-way measures, against reliance on any single isolated programs, and against any loosening of present controls on narcotic drugs which, in their judgment, would invite disaster. *Pub. '61, 276 pp., 34 il., $8.50.*

HANDBOOK OF EMERGENCY TOXICOLOGY

A Guide for the Identification, Diagnosis and Treatment of Poisoning. (2nd Ed.)

By Sidney Kaye,
Medical College Virginia

The new Second Edition of Dr. Kaye's popular handbook includes the latest and most up-to-date information available on poisons. RAPID AND MORE EXCITING TECHNICS have been developed within the past several years, employing to greater advantage the ultra violet range of the spectrophotometer at two different ph's, paper chromatography, micro diffusion, and direct extraction technics, only to mention a few. *Those new technics and rapid simplified procedures are included.* Sections on alcohol, carbon monoxide, and barbiturates have been rewritten and enlarged. The new tranquilizers, antihistamines, and hypnotics recently developed are included. Many of the tests, have been geared for speed and simplicity to assist poison control centers to make rapid evaluation in questions of emergency poisoning. *Pub. '61, 392 pp., il., (Amer. Lec. Public Protection) $10.75.*

HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES

Personal Experience Accounts of Professionals and Experts.

Andrew R. Cecil, *Executive Vice President, Southwestern Legal Foundation.* Robert A. Wilson, *Director of Research, Southwestern Legal Foundation.*

The papers in this book present the actual experience of qualified peace officers, doctors, lawyers, and technical experts in solving the many difficult problems faced by law enforcement officers in the investigation of violent deaths. They deal with such topics as techniques for interrogating subjects and witnesses, the identification of human remains, sexual motivation in killing, the peace officer as a witness, firearms identification, and many other important topics. *Pub. '61, 144 pp., 3 il., $5.50.*

CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER
301-327 East Lawrence Avenue
Springfield • Illinois

"Head and Shoulders Above the Rest!"

BRAWNY BLUES*

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest WEAR the Finest!

SPECIFY

BRAWNY BLUES"

Uniform Fabrics

USED BY ALL LEADING UNIFORM MANUFACTURERS IN THE U.S.A.!

FOR YOUR DEPARTMENT'S FOOL-PROOF PROTECTION SPECIFY AND DEMAND BRAWNY BLUES UNIFORM FABRIC

There is absolutely *no substitute* for the strength, stamina, and maximum wear that *only* BRAWNY BLUES offer. Laboratory tested and approved, BRAWNY BLUES are Indigo Yarn Dyed with a uniformity of shade *never before equalled!* How can you tell BRAWNY BLUES fabric?

LOOK FOR THE FABRIC THAT IDENTIFIES ITSELF!

Only BRAWNY BLUES feature *exclusive* woven stripe on the back of the fabric. Demand BRAWNY BLUES fabric from your *uniform supplier* in the style and weight of your choice. Worn—Tested—and Approved by Many Police Departments!

Fabric Sold Exclusively Through

E. M. Bloomberg & COMPANY, INC.

341 SOUTH FRANKLIN STREET CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS